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=> file medline biosis caplus

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=> s mef(w)2

L1 444 MEF(W) 2

=> s l1 and (enhancer# or promoter#)

L2 386 L1 AND (ENHANCER# OR PROMOTER#)

=> dup rem l2

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2
L3 249 DUP REM L2 (137 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-30 ti

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Methods and compositions relating to histone deacetylase 4 and 5 regulation of cardiac gene expression

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Method of inducing angiogenesis by micro-organs

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Quantitative determination of levels of DNA-binding proteins and of initiation of transcription using a nuclease protection assay and reporter plasmids

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI MEK5, a new target of the atypical protein kinase C isoforms in mitogenic signaling

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI GATA-4 and serum response factor regulate transcription of the muscle-specific carnitine palmitoyltransferase I .beta. in rat heart

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Differential regulation of mitogen-activated protein kinases ERK1/2 and ERK5 by neurotrophins, neuronal activity, and cAMP in neurons

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Methods for preventing cardiac hypertrophy and heart failure by inhibition of MEF2 transcription factor

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Expression constructs and cells for identifying morphogen analogs

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI method for identifying morphogen capable of activating an OP-1-responsive transcription activating element

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Reporter gene assay systems measuring p38 MAP kinase activity using MEF2 transcription factor and its use in screening for modulators

L3 ANSWER 11 OF 249 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1
TI Myocyte ***enhancer*** factors-2B and -2C are required for adhesion related kinase repression of neuronal gonadotropin releasing hormone gene expression.

L3 ANSWER 12 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI The insulin-like growth factor-phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase-Akt signaling pathway regulates myogenin expression in normal myogenic cells but not in rhabdomyosarcoma-derived RD cells

L3 ANSWER 13 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Phosphoinositide 3-kinase induces the transcriptional activity of MEF2 proteins during muscle differentiation

L3 ANSWER 14 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Calcium regulates transcriptional repression of myocyte ***enhancer*** factor 2 by histone deacetylase 4

L3 ANSWER 15 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Signaling from G protein-coupled receptors to ERK5/Big MAPK 1 involves G.alpha.q and G.alpha.12/13 families of heterotrimeric G proteins. Evidence for the existence of a novel Ras and Rho-independent pathway

L3 ANSWER 16 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Big mitogen-activated kinase regulates multiple members of the MEF2 protein family

L3 ANSWER 17 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI The MEF2A isoform is required for striated muscle-specific expression of the insulin-responsive GLUT4 glucose transporter

L3 ANSWER 18 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Activation of the myocyte ***enhancer*** factor-2 transcription factor by calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase-stimulated binding of 14-3-3 to histone deacetylase 5

L3 ANSWER 19 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI ERK5 is a novel type of mitogen-activated protein kinase containing a transcriptional activation domain

L3 ANSWER 20 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Antiapoptotic role of the p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase-myocyte ***enhancer*** factor 2 transcription factor pathway during neuronal differentiation

L3 ANSWER 21 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Identification of a novel slow-muscle-fiber ***enhancer*** binding protein, MusTRD1. [Erratum to document cited in CA130:77613]

L3 ANSWER 22 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Integration of calcineurin and MEF2 signals by the coactivator p300 during T-cell apoptosis

L3 ANSWER 23 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Activated Raf kinase inhibits muscle cell differentiation through a MEF2-dependent mechanism

L3 ANSWER 24 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Signal-dependent activation of the MEF2 transcription factor by dissociation from histone deacetylases

L3 ANSWER 25 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI p38 and Extracellular signal-regulated kinases regulate the myogenic program at multiple steps

L3 ANSWER 26 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Profound misregulation of muscle-specific gene expression in facioscapulohumeral muscular dystrophy. [Erratum to document cited in CA132:48549]

L3 ANSWER 27 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI MEF2 responds to multiple calcium-regulated signals in the control of skeletal muscle fiber type

L3 ANSWER 28 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Electrical stimulation of neonatal cardiac myocytes activates the NFAT3 and GATA4 pathways and up-regulates the adenylosuccinate synthetase 1 gene

L3 ANSWER 29 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Multiple mitogen-activated protein kinase signaling pathways connect the Cot oncoprotein to the c-jun ***promoter*** and to cellular transformation

L3 ANSWER 30 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI CaM kinase signaling induces cardiac hypertrophy and activates the MEF2 transcription factor in vivo

=> d 30 bib ab

L3 ANSWER 30 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 2000:337425 CAPLUS
DN 133:72298
TI CaM kinase signaling induces cardiac hypertrophy and activates the MEF2 transcription factor in vivo
AU Passier, Robert; Zeng, Hong; Frey, Norbert; Naya, Francisco J.; Nicol, Rebekka L.; McKinsey, Timothy A.; Overbeek, Paul; Richardson, James A.; Grant, Stephen R.; Olson, Eric N.
CS Department of Molecular Biology, The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas, Dallas, TX, 75235-9148, USA
SO J. Clin. Invest. (2000), 105(10), 1395-1406
CODEN: JCINAO; ISSN: 0021-9738
PB American Society for Clinical Investigation
DT Journal
LA English
AB Hypertrophic growth is an adaptive response of the heart to diverse

pathol. stimuli and is characterized by cardiomyocyte enlargement, sarcomere assembly, and activation of a fetal program of cardiac gene expression. A variety of Ca2+-dependent signal transduction pathways have been implicated in cardiac hypertrophy, but whether these pathways are independent or interdependent and whether there is specificity among them are unclear. Previously, we showed that activation of the Ca2+/calmodulin-dependent protein phosphatase calcineurin or its target transcription factor NFAT3 was sufficient to evoke myocardial hypertrophy in vivo. Here, we show that activated Ca2+/calmodulin-dependent protein kinases-I and -IV (CaMKI and CaMKIV) also induce hypertrophic responses in cardiomyocytes in vitro and that CaMKIV overexpressing mice develop cardiac hypertrophy with increased left ventricular end-diastolic diam. and decreased fractional shortening. Crossing this transgenic line with mice expressing a constitutively activated form of NFAT3 revealed synergy between these signaling pathways. We further show that CaMKIV activates the transcription factor MEF2 through a posttranslational mechanism in the hypertrophic heart in vivo. Activated calcineurin is a less efficient activator of MEF2-dependent transcription, suggesting that the calcineurin/NFAT and CaMK/MEF2 pathways act in parallel. These findings identify MEF2 as a downstream target for CaMK signaling in the hypertrophic heart and suggest that the CaMK and calcineurin pathways preferentially target different transcription factors to induce cardiac hypertrophy.

RE.CNT 71

RE

(1) Anderson, K; J Biol Chem 1998, V273, P31880 CAPLUS
(3) Black, B; Annu Rev Cell Dev Biol 1998, V14, P167 CAPLUS
(4) Blaeser, F; J Biol Chem 2000, V275, P197 CAPLUS
(5) Braun, A; Annu Rev Physiol 1995, V57, P417 CAPLUS
(6) Breitbart, R; Development 1993, V118, P1095 CAPLUS

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:14:00 ON 27 MAR 2001)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:14:36 ON 27 MAR 2001
L1 444 S MEF(W)2
L2 386 S L1 AND (ENHANCER# OR PROMOTER#)
L3 249 DUP REM L2 (137 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 200-249 ti

L3 ANSWER 200 OF 249 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 46
TI Differential expression of the myocyte ***enhancer*** factor 2 family of transcription factors in development: the cardiac factor BBF-1 is an early marker for cardiogenesis.

L3 ANSWER 201 OF 249 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 47
TI An M-CAT binding factor and an RSRF-related A-rich binding factor positively regulate expression of the alpha-cardiac myosin heavy-chain gene in vivo.

L3 ANSWER 202 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Heterokaryons of cardiac myocytes and fibroblasts reveal the lack of dominance of the cardiac muscle phenotype

L3 ANSWER 203 OF 249 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 48
TI An E box in the desmin ***promoter*** cooperates with the E box and ***MEF*** - ***2*** sites of a distal ***enhancer*** to direct muscle-specific transcription.

L3 ANSWER 204 OF 249 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 49
TI A novel myogenic regulatory circuit controls slow/cardiac troponin C gene transcription in skeletal muscle.

L3 ANSWER 205 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Mef2 gene expression marks the cardiac and skeletal muscle lineages during mouse embryogenesis

L3 ANSWER 206 OF 249 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 50
TI Positive regulatory elements (HF-1a and HF-1b) and a novel negative regulatory element (HF-3) mediate ventricular muscle-specific expression of myosin light-chain 2-luciferase fusion genes in transgenic mice.

L3 ANSWER 207 OF 249 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 51
TI Identification of a novel first exon in the human dystrophin gene and of a new ***promoter*** located more than 500 kb upstream of the nearest known ***promoter*** .

L3 ANSWER 208 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Characterization of the mouse smooth muscle-specific myosin heavy chain (SM1/2) gene and analysis of its 5'-flanking region

L3 ANSWER 209 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Binding of TFIID and MEF2 to the TATA element activates transcription of the Xenopus MyoDa ***promoter***

L3 ANSWER 210 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Control of skeletal muscle-specific transcription: involvement of paired homeodomain and MADS domain transcription factors

L3 ANSWER 211 OF 249 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI D- ***mef*** ***2*** : A Drosophila mesodermal gene with a bi-phasic expression profile during embryogenesis.

L3 ANSWER 212 OF 249 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI An E-box in the desmin ***promoter*** cooperates with the E-box and ***MEF*** - ***2*** sites of a distal ***enhancer*** to direct muscle-specific transcription.

L3 ANSWER 213 OF 249 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 52
TI Dexamethasone-mediated induction of MMTV-myf5 in DD3 myoblasts increases endogenous myogenin expression but does not transactivate myf5.

L3 ANSWER 214 OF 249 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 53
TI The gene encoding rat phosphoglycerate mutase subunit M: cloning and ***promoter*** analysis in skeletal muscle cells.

L3 ANSWER 215 OF 249 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 54
TI Myocyte-specific ***enhancer*** -binding factor (***MEF*** - ***2***) regulates alpha-cardiac myosin heavy chain gene expression in vitro and in vivo.

L3 ANSWER 216 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Different factors interact with myoblast-specific and myotube-specific ***enhancer*** regions of the human desmin gene

L3 ANSWER 217 OF 249 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 55
TI The MEF-3 motif is required for ***MEF*** - ***2*** -mediated skeletal muscle-specific induction of the rat aldolase A gene.

L3 ANSWER 218 OF 249 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 56
TI Antineoplastic agent doxorubicin inhibits myogenic differentiation of C2 myoblasts.

L3 ANSWER 219 OF 249 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 57
TI Role of myocyte-specific ***enhancer*** -binding factor (***MEF*** - ***2***) in transcriptional regulation of the alpha-cardiac myosin heavy

L3 ANSWER 220 OF 249 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 58
TI Myocyte ***enhancer*** factor (MEF) 2C: a tissue-restricted member of the ***MEF*** - ***2*** family of transcription factors.

L3 ANSWER 221 OF 249 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 59
TI A novel, tissue-restricted zinc finger protein (HF-1b) binds to the cardiac regulatory element (HF-1b/ ***MEF*** - ***2***) in the rat myosin light-chain 2 gene.

L3 ANSWER 222 OF 249 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 60
TI Gtx: a novel murine homeobox-containing gene, expressed specifically in glial cells of the brain and germ cells of testis, has a transcriptional repressor activity in vitro for a serum-inducible ***promoter*** .

L3 ANSWER 223 OF 249 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 61
TI A new serum-responsive, cardiac tissue-specific transcription factor that recognizes the ***MEF*** - ***2*** site in the myosin light chain-2 ***promoter*** .

L3 ANSWER 224 OF 249 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 62
TI Muscle-specific expression of the acetylcholine receptor alpha-subunit gene requires both positive and negative interactions between myogenic factors, Sp1 and GBF factors.

L3 ANSWER 225 OF 249 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 63
TI Carbon tetrachloride induction of rapid changes in liver nuclear protein factors capable of sequence-specific binding to regulatory elements in the long terminal repeat of polytropic-class endogenous murine leukemia virus-related proviruses.

L3 ANSWER 226 OF 249 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI A new serum responsive cardiac tissue specific factor that recognizes the ***MEF*** - ***2*** site in myosin light chain-2 ***promoter*** .

L3 ANSWER 227 OF 249 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI Cooperation between the proximal E box with the distal E box and ***MEF*** - ***2*** ***enhancer*** elements is required for high level of desmin gene expression.

L3 ANSWER 228 OF 249 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 64
TI Separable regulatory elements governing myogenin transcription in mouse embryogenesis.

L3 ANSWER 229 OF 249 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI Molecular cloning and characterization of factors that regulate the activity of the ***MEF*** - ***2*** site in Xenopus myod ***promoter*** .

L3 ANSWER 230 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Tissue-specific restriction of skeletal muscle troponin C gene expression

L3 ANSWER 231 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Cyclic amplification and selection of targets for multicomponent complexes: myogenin interacts with factors recognizing binding sites for basic helix-loop-helix, nuclear factor 1, myocyte-specific ***enhancer*** -binding factor 2, and COMP1 factor

L3 ANSWER 232 OF 249 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 65
TI A 40-kilodalton protein binds specifically to an upstream sequence element essential for muscle-specific transcription of the human myoglobin ***promoter*** .

L3 ANSWER 233 OF 249 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 66
TI A single ***MEF*** - ***2*** site is a major positive regulatory element required for transcription of the muscle-specific subunit of the human phosphoglycerate mutase gene in skeletal and cardiac muscle cells.

L3 ANSWER 234 OF 249 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 67
TI Analysis of the myogenin ***promoter*** reveals an indirect pathway for positive autoregulation mediated by the muscle-specific ***enhancer*** factor ***MEF*** - ***2*** .

L3 ANSWER 235 OF 249 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 68
TI The human M creatine kinase gene ***enhancer*** contains multiple functional interacting domains.

L3 ANSWER 236 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Human myocyte-specific ***enhancer*** factor 2 comprises a group of tissue-restricted MADS box transcription factors

L3 ANSWER 237 OF 249 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 69
TI A ubiquitous factor (HF-1a) and a distinct muscle factor (HF-1b/ ***MEF*** - ***2***) form an E-box-independent pathway for cardiac muscle gene expression.

L3 ANSWER 238 OF 249 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI Functional comparison of multiple cloned muscle ***enhancer*** factor 2 (***MEF*** - ***2***)-related transcription factors.

L3 ANSWER 239 OF 249 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI A novel MADS-family transcription factor in human brain and muscle trans-activates via the ***MEF*** - ***2*** element.

L3 ANSWER 240 OF 249 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI A 40 kD protein binds specifically to an upstream sequence element essential for muscle-specific transcription of the human myoglobin ***promoter*** .

L3 ANSWER 241 OF 249 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 70
TI The human skeletal alpha-actin gene is regulated by a muscle-specific ***enhancer*** that binds three nuclear factors.

L3 ANSWER 242 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Isolation and characterization of the mouse cardiac myosin heavy chain genes

L3 ANSWER 243 OF 249 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 71
TI Myogenin induces the myocyte-specific ***enhancer*** binding factor ***MEF*** - ***2*** independently of other muscle-specific gene products.

L3 ANSWER 244 OF 249 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI CLONING OF A MYOTUBE-SPECIFIC COMPLEMENTARY DNA ENCODING A PROTEIN THAT
BINDS THE ***MEF*** - ***2*** DOMAIN OF THE HUMAN M CREATINE KINASE
GENE ***ENHANCER*** .

L3 ANSWER 245 OF 249 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI CLONING AND EXPRESSION OF HUMAN MUSCLE ***ENHANCER*** BINDING PROTEIN
MEF - ***2*** CDNA.

L3 ANSWER 246 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Functional activity of myogenic HLH proteins requires hetero-oligomerization with E12/E47-like proteins in vivo

L3 ANSWER 247 OF 249 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 72
TI Analysis of upstream regulatory regions required for the activities of two ***promoters*** of the rat aldolase A gene.

L3 ANSWER 248 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI The structure and regulation of expression of the murine fast skeletal troponin C gene. Identification of a developmentally regulated, muscle-specific transcriptional ***enhancer***

L3 ANSWER 249 OF 249 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 73
TI A new myocyte-specific ***enhancer*** -binding factor that recognizes a conserved element associated with multiple muscle-specific genes.

=> d 203 bib ab

L3 ANSWER 203 OF 249 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 48
AN 94341271 MEDLINE
DN 94341271
TI An E box in the desmin ***promoter*** cooperates with the E box and ***MEF*** - ***2*** sites of a distal ***enhancer*** to direct muscle-specific transcription.
AU Li H; Capetanaki Y
CS Department of Cell Biology, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX 77030..
NC AR 39617-01 (NIAMS)
SO EMBO JOURNAL, (1994 Aug 1) 13 (15) 3580-9.
Journal code: EMB. ISSN: 0261-4189.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199411
AB The first 85 nt upstream of the transcription initiation site of the mouse desmin gene, which contain an E box (E1), the binding site of the helix-loop-helix myogenic regulators, are sufficient to confer low level muscle-specific expression. High levels of desmin expression are due to an ***enhancer*** , located between nucleotides -798 and -976, which contains an additional E box (E2) and a muscle-specific ***enhancer*** factor-2 (***MEF*** - ***2***) binding site. We have previously shown that both myoD and myogenin can bind to the proximal (E1) and distal (E2) boxes. Here we demonstrate that MEF-2C, a myocyte-restricted member of the ***MEF*** - ***2*** family, can bind to the desmin ***MEF*** - ***2*** site. Functional units for the ***enhancer*** activity required intact E2 and ***MEF*** - ***2*** elements. The desmin ***enhancer*** can function relatively well with either the E2 box or the ***MEF*** - ***2*** site and only mutation of both eliminates transcriptional enhancement; the presence of both of these elements is required for maximum ***enhancer*** activity. On the other hand, mutagenesis of just the proximal E1 box showed that this element is essential for desmin gene expression. Double mutations of E1 with E2 or ***MEF*** - ***2*** sites suggested that, to achieve high levels of desmin gene expression, E1 serves most possibly as an intermediary for either E2 or ***MEF*** - ***2*** ***enhancer*** elements to function. The location of the E1 site relative to the TATA box is crucial. Its activity is DNA turn- and distance-dependent. Furthermore, this box seems to be the main element for desmin transactivation by myoD and myogenin in 10T1/2 cells. Its inactivation diminishes the transactivation by these factors; MRF4 and Myf5, however, can still partially function, possibly by using the distal E2 box.

=> s l3 and (proceedings/so)

L4 2 L3 AND (PROCEEDINGS/SO)

=> d 1-2 ti

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 2 MEDLINE
TI D-MEF2: a MADS box transcription factor expressed in differentiating mesoderm and muscle cell lineages during Drosophila embryogenesis.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 2 MEDLINE
TI Myocyte ***enhancer*** factor (MEF) 2C: a tissue-restricted member of the ***MEF*** - ***2*** family of transcription factors.

=> d 2 bib ab

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 2 MEDLINE
AN 93281742 MEDLINE
DN 93281742
TI Myocyte ***enhancer*** factor (MEF) 2C: a tissue-restricted member of the ***MEF*** - ***2*** family of transcription factors.
AU Martin J F; Schwarz J J; Olson E N
CS Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, University of Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center, Houston 77030.
NC AR39849 (NIAMS)
AR40339 (NIAMS)
CA-16672 (NCI)
SO ***PROCEEDINGS*** OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA, (1993 Jun 1) 90 (11) 5282-6.
Journal code: PV3. ISSN: 0027-8424.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals

EM 199309
AB ***MEF*** - ***2*** is a muscle-specific DNA binding activity that recognizes an A+T-rich sequence found in the control regions of numerous muscle-specific genes. The recent cloning of ***MEF*** - ***2*** showed that it belongs to the MADS (MCM1, Agamous, Deficiens, and serum-response factor) box family of transcription factors and that ***MEF*** - ***2*** mRNA is expressed ubiquitously. Here we describe the cloning of a member of the ***MEF*** - ***2*** gene family, referred to as MEF-2C, that is nearly identical to other ***MEF*** - ***2*** gene products in the MADS box but diverges from other members of the family outside of this domain. MEF-2C binds the ***MEF*** - ***2*** site with high affinity and can activate transcription of a reporter gene linked to tandem copies of that site. In contrast to previously described members of the ***MEF*** - ***2*** family, MEF-2C transcripts are highly enriched in skeletal muscle, spleen, and brain of adult mice and are upregulated during myoblast differentiation. These results suggest that the ***MEF*** - ***2*** site is a target for a diverse family of proteins that regulates transcription in a variety of cell types.

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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:23:53 ON 27 MAR 2001

FILE LAST UPDATED: 22 MAR 2001 (20010322/UP). FILE COVERS 1958 TO DATE.

MEDLINE now contains new records from the former NLM HEALTH STAR database. These records have an Entry Date and Update Date of 20010223.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2001 vocabulary. Enter HELP THESAURUS for details.

The OLDMEDLINE file segment now contains data from 1958 through 1965. Enter HELP CONTENT for details.

Left, right, and simultaneous left and right truncation are available in the Basic Index. See HELP SFIELDS for details.

THIS FILE CONTAINS CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS FOR EASY AND ACCURATE SUBSTANCE IDENTIFICATION.

MEDLINE has been updated with new records for the 2001 production year (20010322/UP). NLM is still in the process of preparing data. Therefore, regular updates to the file are not in place. As soon as NLM makes the regular updates available, we will process the update.

=> s minimal (5a) (MEF2 or mef(w)2)

85420 MINIMAL
217 MEF2
522 MEF
2071964 2
L5 0 MINIMAL (5A) (MEF2 OR MEF(W)2)

=> s sequence (5a) (MEF2 or mef(w)2)

499848 SEQUENCE
217 MEF2
522 MEF
2071964 2
L6 21 SEQUENCE (5A) (MEF2 OR MEF(W)2)

=> d 1-21 ti

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 21 MEDLINE
TI The MEF2A isoform is required for striated muscle-specific expression of the insulin-responsive GLUT4 glucose transporter.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 21 MEDLINE
TI Identification of cis elements in the cardiac troponin T gene conferring specific expression in cardiac muscle of transgenic mice.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 21 MEDLINE
TI Identification of a novel slow-muscle-fiber enhancer binding protein, MusTRD1 [published erratum appears in Mol Cell Biol 2000 Jul;20(14):5361].

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 21 MEDLINE
TI Collaborative interactions between MEF-2 and Sp1 in muscle-specific gene regulation.

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 21 MEDLINE
TI Isolation and characterization of a water stress-specific genomic gene, pwsi 18, from rice.

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 21 MEDLINE
TI Osteogenic protein-1 up-regulation of the collagen X promoter activity is mediated by a ***MEF*** - ***2*** -like ***sequence*** and requires an adjacent AP-1 sequence.

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 21 MEDLINE
TI A muscle-specific enhancer within intron 1 of the human dystrophin gene is functionally dependent on single MEF-1/E box and ***MEF*** - ***2*** /AT-rich ***sequence*** motifs.

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 21 MEDLINE
TI MEF2B is a potent transactivator expressed in early myogenic lineages.

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 21 MEDLINE
TI Common core sequences are found in skeletal muscle slow- and fast-fiber-type-specific regulatory elements.

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 21 MEDLINE
TI Regional chromosomal assignments for four members of the MADS domain transcription enhancer factor 2 (MEF2) gene family to human chromosomes 15q26, 19p12, 5q14, and 1q12-q23.

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 21 MEDLINE
TI Quantitative discrimination of MEF2 sites.

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 21 MEDLINE
TI Characterization of cis-regulating elements and trans-activating factors of the rat cardiac troponin T gene.

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 21 MEDLINE
TI Identification of functional promoter elements in the rabbit smooth muscle myosin heavy chain gene.

L6 ANSWER 14 OF 21 MEDLINE
TI Myocyte enhancer factor 2 (MEF2) binding site is essential for C2C12 myotube-specific expression of the rat GLUT4/muscle-adipose facilitative glucose transporter gene.

L6 ANSWER 15 OF 21 MEDLINE
TI A fourth human MEF2 transcription factor, hMEF2D, is an early marker of the myogenic lineage.

L6 ANSWER 16 OF 21 MEDLINE
TI The MEF-3 motif is required for MEF-2-mediated skeletal muscle-specific induction of the rat aldolase A gene.

L6 ANSWER 17 OF 21 MEDLINE
TI Functionally distinct elements are required for expression of the AMPD1 gene in myocytes.

L6 ANSWER 18 OF 21 MEDLINE
TI A new serum-responsive, cardiac tissue-specific transcription factor that recognizes the MEF-2 site in the myosin light chain-2 promoter.

L6 ANSWER 19 OF 21 MEDLINE
TI Analysis of upstream regulatory regions required for the activities of two promoters of the rat aldolase A gene.

L6 ANSWER 20 OF 21 MEDLINE
TI Regulatory element analysis and structural characterization of the human sarcomeric mitochondrial creatine kinase gene.

L6 ANSWER 21 OF 21 MEDLINE
TI A new myocyte-specific enhancer-binding factor that recognizes a conserved element associated with multiple muscle-specific genes.

=> d 21 bib ab

L6 ANSWER 21 OF 21 MEDLINE
AN 90097919 MEDLINE
DN 90097919
TI A new myocyte-specific enhancer-binding factor that recognizes a conserved element associated with multiple muscle-specific genes.
AU Gossett L A; Kelvin D J; Sternberg E A; Olson E N
CS Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, University of Texas, M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, Houston 77030.
NC AR 39849 (NIAMS)
CA-16672 (NCI)
SO MOLECULAR AND CELLULAR BIOLOGY, (1989 Nov) 9 (11) 5022-33. Journal code: NGY. ISSN: 0270-7306.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199004
AB Exposure of skeletal myoblasts to growth factor-deficient medium results in transcriptional activation of muscle-specific genes, including the muscle creatine kinase gene (mck). Tissue specificity, developmental regulation, and high-level expression of mck are conferred primarily by a muscle-specific enhancer located between base pairs (bp) -1350 and -1048 relative to the transcription initiation site (E. A. Sternberg, G. Spizz, W. M. Perry, D. Vizard, T. Weil, and E. N. Olson, Mol. Cell. Biol. 8:2896-2909, 1988). To begin to define the regulatory mechanisms that mediate the selective activation of the mck enhancer in differentiating muscle cells, we have further delimited the boundaries of this enhancer and analyzed its interactions with nuclear factors from a variety of myogenic and nonmyogenic cell types. Deletion mutagenesis showed that the region between 1,204 and 1,095 bp upstream of mck functions as a weak muscle-specific enhancer that is dependent on an adjacent enhancer element for strong activity. This adjacent activating element does not exhibit enhancer activity in single copy but acts as a strong enhancer when multimerized. Gel retardation assays combined with DNase I footprinting and diethyl pyrocarbonate interference showed that a nuclear factor from differentiated C2 myotubes and BC3H1 myocytes recognized a conserved A + T-rich sequence within the peripheral activating region. This myocyte-specific enhancer-binding factor, designated MEF-2, was undetectable in nuclear extracts from C2 or BC3H1 myoblasts or several nonmyogenic cell lines. MEF-2 was first detectable within 2 h after exposure of myoblasts to mitogen-deficient medium and increased in abundance for 24 to 48 h thereafter. The appearance of MEF-2 required ongoing protein synthesis and was prevented by fibroblast growth factor and type beta transforming growth factor, which block the induction of muscle-specific genes. A myoblast-specific factor that is down regulated within 4 h after removal of growth factors was also found to bind to the ***MEF*** - ***2*** recognition site. A 10-bp ***sequence*** , which was shown by DNase I footprinting and diethyl pyrocarbonate interference to interact directly with MEF-2, was identified within the rat and human mck enhancers, the rat myosin light-chain (mlc)-1/3 enhancer, and the chicken cardiac mlc-2A promoter. Oligomers corresponding to the region of the mlc-1/3 enhancer, which encompasses this conserved ***sequence*** , bound ***MEF*** - ***2*** and competed for its binding to the mck enhancer.(ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 400 WORDS)

=> d 11 bib ab

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 21 MEDLINE
AN 96104596 MEDLINE
DN 96104596
TI Quantitative discrimination of MEF2 sites.
AU Fickett J W
CS Theoretical Biology and Biophysics Group, Los Alamos National Laboratory, New Mexico 87545, USA.
NC HG00981-01A1 (NHGRI)
SO MOLECULAR AND CELLULAR BIOLOGY, (1996 Jan) 16 (1) 437-41. Journal code: NGY. ISSN: 0270-7306.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
OS GENBANK-X06351; GENBANK-X04260; GENBANK-M63391; GENBANK-Z18892; GENBANK-X58489; GENBANK-L36125; GENBANK-M21487; GENBANK-M21390; GENBANK-M27092; GENBANK-M62404; GENBANK-K01464; GENBANK-X14726; GENBANK-M95800; GENBANK-X62155; GENBANK-M55673; GENBANK-M37984; GENBANK-M80829; GENBANK-M57905; GENBANK-J04971
EM 199603
AB Myocyte-specific enhancer factor 2 (MEF2) is a family of closely related transcription factors that play a key role in the differentiation of muscle tissues and are important in the muscle-specific expression of a number of genes. Given the centrality of MEF2 in muscle differentiation, regulatory regions newly determined to be muscle specific are often studied for potential MEF2 binding sites. Possible sites are often located by comparison to a homologous gene or by matching to the consensus ***MEF2*** ***sequence*** . Enough data have accumulated that a richer description of the MEF2 binding site, a position weight matrix, can be reliably constructed and its usefulness can be assessed. It was shown that scores from such a matrix approximate MEF2 binding energy and enable recognition of naturally occurring MEF2 sites with high sensitivity and specificity. Regulation of genes via MEF2-like sites is complicated by the fact that a number of transcription factors are involved. Not only is MEF2 itself a family of proteins, but several other, nonhomologous, transcription factors overlap MEF2 in DNA-binding specificity. Thus, more quantitative methods for recognizing potential sites may help with the lengthy process of disentangling the complex regulatory circuits of muscle-specific expression.

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=> s l8 and promoter#

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      321 L8
   121406 PROMOTER#
L9     200 L8 AND PROMOTER#
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=> d 1-200 ti

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI The ***promoter*** region of the myostatin gene and its use in muscle-specific expression of foreign genes

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TI ***Promoters*** from maize senescence-related See genes and their use for plant transformation

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TI Novel clones of the soybean raffinose synthase gene ***promoter*** and uses thereof for foreign gene expression in plant cells

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TI Sequence analysis of the human glycoprotein hormone .alpha.-subunit gene 5'-flanking DNA and identification of a potential regulatory element as an Alu repetitive sequence

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TI Plant Ve protein and cDNA sequences, and uses thereof in controling plant wilt disease induced by Verticillium

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TI Cloning and ***promoter*** analysis of the cotton lipid transfer protein gene Ltp3

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TI Regulatory elements of the telomerase reverse transcriptase gene and their use in the expression of genes in proliferating cells

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TI Cbfa1, an essential transcription factor for bone formation, is expressed in testis from the same ***promoter*** used in bone

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TI method for identifying morphogen capable of activating an OP-1-responsive transcription activating element

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TI Cloning and characterization of the proximal ***promoter*** region of the mouse glutamate-L-cysteine ligase regulatory subunit gene

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TI Polymorphism in the interleukin-4 ***promoter*** affects acquisition of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 syncytium-inducing phenotype

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TI Cloning and characterization of the ***promoter*** region of the rat epidermal growth factor receptor gene and its transcriptional regulation by nerve growth factor in PC12 cells

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TI Characterization of the c-specific ***promoter*** of the gene encoding human endothelin-converting enzyme-1 (ECE-1)

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TI Muscle-specific transcriptional regulation of the slowpoke Ca2+-activated K+ channel gene

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TI Pancreatic .beta. cell-specific transcription of the pdx-1 gene. The role of conserved upstream control regions and their hepatic nuclear factor 3.beta. sites

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TI Genomic organization and chromosomal localization of the human gene encoding the T-cell receptor-interacting molecule (TRIM)

L9 ANSWER 33 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Isolation and characterization of the human secretogranin II gene ***promoter***

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TI Modified Arabidopsis thaliana CAC1, CAC2 or CAC3 ***promoters*** and

suppressor elements, and uses thereof in regulating the levels of acetyl CoA carboxylase and malonyl CoA in plants

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TI Transcriptional activation of the human manganese superoxide dismutase gene mediated by tetradecanoylphorbol acetate

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TI 5'-Upstream structure of the gene coding for chicken riboflavin-binding protein and its relation to estrogen induction

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TI Search for ***promoters*** for the GARP and rRNA genes of Trypanosoma congolense

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TI Seed-coat ***promoters*** , genes and gene products

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TI Expression of alfin1 and methods for producing, transgenic plants having increased root growth and root-specific gene activation

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TI Cloning of new ***promoters*** of Aspergillus oryzae

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TI Pathogen-inducible ***promoters*** from hexose oxidase genes of sunflower and lettuce

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TI Isolation and characterization of the distal ***promoter*** region of mouse Cbfa1

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TI Shuttle vector which allows for expression of toxins or other heterologous gene products in Clostridium species

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TI DNA sequences participating in regulation of expression of PEBP2.alpha.A gene, and use for screening gene expression regulators

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TI Isolation and functional characterization of two distinct sexual-stage-specific ***promoters*** of the human malaria parasite Plasmodium falciparum

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TI DNA methylation in transcriptional repression of two differentially expressed X-linked genes, GPC3 and SYBL1

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TI ***Promoter*** regions of the ExtA extensin gene from Brassica napus control activation in response to wounding and tensile stress. [Erratum to document cited in CA129:214239]

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TI ***Promoter*** regions of the extA extensin gene from Brassica napus control activation in response to wounding and tensile stress

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TI Distinct ***promoters*** induce APOBEC-1 expression in rat liver and intestine

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TI Reporter gene and DNA-binding assays for identification of morphogen analogs affecting expression from type X collagen gene ***promoter***

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TI Reporter gene and DNA-binding assays for the identification of morphogen analogs affecting expression from the type X collagen gene ***promoter***

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TI ***Promoter*** regions of four Balbiani ring genes in Chironomus tentans exhibit a common salivary gland-specific chromatin organization, which is independent of the rate of transcriptional initiation

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TI Structure of the human sarco/endoplasmic reticulum Ca2+-ATPase 3 gene. ***Promoter*** analysis and alternative splicing of the SERCA3 pre-mRNA

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TI Analysis of exon/intron structure and 400 kb of genomic sequence surrounding the 5'- ***promoter*** and 3'-terminal ends of the human glypican 3 (GPC3) gene

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TI Rice actin 1 gene and ***promoter***

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TI ***Promoter*** analysis in living zebrafish embryos identifies a cis-acting motif required for neuronal expression of GATA-2

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TI Maize gene ZRP2 ***promoter*** region sequence and use for heterologous gene expression in root

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TI Existence of three regulatory regions each containing a highly conserved motif in the ***promoter*** of plastid-encoded RNA polymerase gene (rpoB)

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TI A reporter gene system for identifying morphogen analogs that activate the osteogenic protein-1-responsive element

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TI Increasing efficiency of transformation of plant cells using poly-(ADP-ribose) polymerase inhibitors to lower metabolic rates

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TI Regulation of a dpp target gene in the Drosophila embryo

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TI The ***promoters*** for human and monkey poliovirus receptors. Requirements for basic and cell type-specific activity

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TI ICAM-4 cDNA sequences of human and rat, human gene ***promoter*** sequence, neuropathology diagnosis by immunoassay, and recombinant expression in neuronal cell

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TI Cloning and molecular analysis of ***promoter*** -like sequences isolated from the chromosomal DNA of Lactobacillus acidophilus ATCC 4356

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TI Human stem cell factor ***promoter*** deoxyribonucleic acid sequence and regulation by cyclic 3',5'-adenosine monophosphate in a Sertoli cell line

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TI Hematopoietic stem cell-specific ***promoter*** and enhancer and their use in heterologous gene expression in stem cells

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TI Phylogenetic footprinting of the human cytochrome c oxidase subunit Vb ***promoter***

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TI Characterization of ***promoters*** and stable transfection by homologous and nonhomologous recombination in Plasmodium falciparum

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TI Cloning, sequencing and functional studies of the gene encoding human GTP cyclohydrolase I

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TI ***Promoter*** of human pituitary adenylate cyclase activating peptide with 38 amino acids residues (PACAP38) gene and its use in protein production with recombinant cells

L9 ANSWER 141 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Complete structure of the murine p36 (annexin II) gene. Identification of mRNAs for both the murine and the human gene with alternatively spliced 5' noncoding exons

L9 ANSWER 142 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Regulation of a carotenoid biosynthesis gene ***promoter*** during plant development

L9 ANSWER 143 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Multiple and tissue-specific ***promoter*** control of gonadal and non-gonadal prolactin receptor gene expression

L9 ANSWER 144 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Isolation, restriction mapping, and ***promoter*** sequence analysis of an isoperoxidase gene from Korean-radish, Raphanus sativus L

L9 ANSWER 145 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI A phloem-specific ***promoter*** from the phloem protein 2 gene of pumpkin

L9 ANSWER 146 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Characterization of the 5' flanking region of the human MnSOD gene

L9 ANSWER 147 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Motifs resembling hepatocyte nuclear factor 1 and activator protein 3 mediate the tissue specificity of the human plasminogen gene

L9 ANSWER 148 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Binding site analysis of c-Myb: screening of potential binding sites by using the mutation matrix derived from systematic binding affinity measurements

L9 ANSWER 149 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Regulated expression of heterologous genes in plants and transgenic fruit with a modified ripening phenotype

L9 ANSWER 150 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Red raspberry and strawberry genetic transformation and transgenic plants with increased fruit fungal resistance or viral resistance

L9 ANSWER 151 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Functional studies on the ***promoter*** region of the human GTP cyclohydrolase I gene

L9 ANSWER 152 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Functional characterization of the ***promoter*** region of the human phospholipid transfer protein gene

L9 ANSWER 153 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Analysis of copper-induced metallothionein expression using autonomously replicating plasmids in Candida glabrata

L9 ANSWER 154 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Identification and functional characterization of the human and murine polo-like kinase (Plk) ***promoter***

L9 ANSWER 155 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI pDcsA vectors for strictly regulated protein synthesis during early development of Dictyostelium discoideum

L9 ANSWER 156 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI cis-Regulatory elements within the proximal ***promoter*** of the rat gene encoding corticosteroid-binding globulin

L9 ANSWER 157 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI The rat intrinsic factor gene: its 5'-upstream region and chief cell-specific transcription

L9 ANSWER 158 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI High conservation of upstream regulatory sequences on the human and mouse vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP) genes

L9 ANSWER 159 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Modulation of flagellar expression in Escherichia coli by acetyl phosphate and the osmoregulator OmpR

L9 ANSWER 160 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Developmental and pathogen-induced activation of an msr gene, str246C, from tobacco involves multiple regulatory elements

L9 ANSWER 161 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Nucleotide sequence and functional analysis of regulatory region of the lumP and the lux operon from Photobacterium leiognathi

L9 ANSWER 162 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Molecular cloning of the rat intestinal trefoil factor gene. Characterization of an intestinal goblet cell-associated ***promoter***

L9 ANSWER 163 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI CD18 (.beta.2 leukocyte integrin) ***promoter*** requires PU.1 transcription factor for myeloid activity

L9 ANSWER 164 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Transgenic organisms containing improved starch yield by transformation with ADP-glucose pyrophosphorylase cDNA

L9 ANSWER 165 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Use of tomato E8-derived ***promoters*** to express heterologous genes, e.g. S-adenosylmethionine hydrolase, in ripening fruit

L9 ANSWER 166 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Structural and functional analysis of the ***promoter*** of the human .alpha.1(XI) collagen gene

L9 ANSWER 167 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI A tissue non-specific stress-inducible plant ***promoter*** for expression of foreign genes in plant tissue

L9 ANSWER 168 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Plant homologs of the mammalian QM genes and their use in the control of plant development and male fertility

L9 ANSWER 169 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Structural organization of the gene for CD40 ligand: molecular analysis for diagnosis of X-linked hyper-IgM syndrome

L9 ANSWER 170 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Inducible regulatory elements in the human cyclin D1 ***promoter*** . [Erratum to document cited in CA120:317026]

L9 ANSWER 171 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Progression of an inductive signal activates sporulation in Dictyostelium discoideum

L9 ANSWER 172 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Molecular cloning of gene for human PACAP and identification of ***promoter*** region

L9 ANSWER 173 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Expression of the PACAP gene in a human neuroblastoma cell line: cDNA cloning and analyses of the upstream regulatory region

L9 ANSWER 174 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI A leukocyte-derived growth factor with platelet-derived growth factor activity

L9 ANSWER 175 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI The ***promoter*** of a gene encoding a novel Dictyostelium spore coat protein

L9 ANSWER 176 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Redundant regulatory elements account for the developmental control of a ribosomal protein gene of Dictyostelium discoideum

L9 ANSWER 177 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI L-plastin ***promoter*** region and its uses for regulating gene

L9 ANSWER 178 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Developmental regulation in anther tissue of plants

L9 ANSWER 179 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI BSF1, a novel brain-specific DNA-binding protein recognizing a tandemly repeated purine DNA element in the GABAA receptor .gamma. subunit gene

L9 ANSWER 180 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI NF-.kappa.B subunit-specific regulation of the I.kappa.B.alpha. ***promoter***

L9 ANSWER 181 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Inducible regulatory elements in the human cyclin D1 ***promoter***

L9 ANSWER 182 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI The upstream region of the gene for the pathogenesis-related protein 1a from tobacco responds to environmental as well as to developmental signals in transgenic plants

L9 ANSWER 183 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI ***Promoter*** of bean malic enzyme gene for expression of genes in transgenic plants

L9 ANSWER 184 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Proximal regulatory elements and nuclear activities required for transcription of the human Na+/H+ exchanger (NHE-1) gene

L9 ANSWER 185 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Osmoregulation of the fatty acid receptor gene fadL in Escherichia coli

L9 ANSWER 186 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Recombinant plant root for manufacture of enzymes

L9 ANSWER 187 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Regulatable induction of male sterility in plants.

L9 ANSWER 188 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Cloning of ***promoter*** and enhancer regions of rat fibronectin gene and its use for expression of heterologous genes in mammalian cells cultivated in low-serum medium

L9 ANSWER 189 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Analysis of the Ros repressor of Agrobacterium virC and virD operons: Molecular intercommunication between plasmid and chromosomal genes

L9 ANSWER 190 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Structure of the rat catechol-O-methyltransferase gene: Separate ***promoters*** are used to produce mRNAs for soluble and membrane-bound forms of the enzyme

L9 ANSWER 191 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Enhancer regions responsible for temporal and cell-type-specific expression of a spore coat gene in Dictyostelium

L9 ANSWER 192 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI E1A-responsive elements for repression of rat fibronectin gene transcription

L9 ANSWER 193 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Control of the peroxisomal .beta.-oxidation pathway by a novel family of nuclear hormone receptors

L9 ANSWER 194 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Subtractive cDNA cloning of a novel member of the Ig gene superfamily expressed at high levels in activated B lymphocytes

L9 ANSWER 195 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Novel tomato invertase genes and their use in transgenic tomato plants

L9 ANSWER 196 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Control of fruit ripening and senescence in plants by expression of aminocyclopropanecarboxylic acid-metabolizing enzyme gene

L9 ANSWER 197 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI intranuclear low-molecular-weight RNA ***promoters*** for gene expression

L9 ANSWER 198 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI A root-specific ***promoter*** from an extensin gene of Brassica napus

L9 ANSWER 199 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Production of male-sterile plants using antisense DNA for production of hybrid seed

L9 ANSWER 200 OF 200 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Abscisic acid-responsive ***promoters*** from wheat

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:14:00 ON 27 MAR 2001)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:14:36 ON 27 MAR 2001
L1 444 S MEF(W)2
L2 386 S L1 AND (ENHANCER# OR PROMOTER#)
L3 249 DUP REM L2 (137 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L4 2 S L3 AND (PROCEEDINGS/SO)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:17:13 ON 27 MAR 2001

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:23:53 ON 27 MAR 2001
L5 0 S MINIMAL (5A) (MEF2 OR MEF(W)2)
L6 21 S SEQUENCE (5A) (MEF2 OR MEF(W)2)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:26:45 ON 27 MAR 2001

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:31:09 ON 27 MAR 2001
L7 138222 S TAAAAATAAA/SQSN
L8 916 S L7 AND (ENHANCER# OR PROMOTER# OR ACTIVA? OR SITE)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:32:44 ON 27 MAR 2001
L9 200 S L8 AND PROMOTER#

=> file registry

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	ENTRY	SINCE FILE SESSION	TOTAL
FULL ESTIMATED COST		56.81	123.72

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	ENTRY	SESSION	SINCE FILE TOTAL
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE		0.00	-0.59

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PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 26 MAR 2001 HIGHEST RN 329003-62-5
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 26 MAR 2001 HIGHEST RN 329003-62-5

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Structure search limits have been increased. See HELP SLIMIT
for details.

=> s tgaatca/sqsn

L10 457011 TGAATCA/SQSN

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:14:00 ON 27 MAR 2001)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:14:36 ON 27 MAR 2001
L1 444 S MEF(W)2
L2 386 S L1 AND (ENHANCER# OR PROMOTER#)
L3 249 DUP REM L2 (137 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L4 2 S L3 AND (PROCEEDINGS/SO)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:17:13 ON 27 MAR 2001

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:23:53 ON 27 MAR 2001
L5 0 S MINIMAL (5A) (MEF2 OR MEF(W)2)
L6 21 S SEQUENCE (5A) (MEF2 OR MEF(W)2)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:26:45 ON 27 MAR 2001

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:31:09 ON 27 MAR 2001
L7 138222 S TAAAAATAAA/SQSN
L8 916 S L7 AND (ENHANCER# OR PROMOTER# OR ACTIVA? OR SITE)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:32:44 ON 27 MAR 2001
L9 200 S L8 AND PROMOTER#

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:34:08 ON 27 MAR 2001
L10 457011 S TGAATCA/SQSN

=> s l7 and l10

L11 50458 L7 AND L10

=> file caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE TOTAL
ENTRY SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST 26.13 149.85

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS) SINCE FILE
TOTAL
ENTRY SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE 0.00 -0.59

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:36:05 ON 27 MAR 2001
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

FILE COVERS 1967 - 27 Mar 2001 VOL 134 ISS 14
FILE LAST UPDATED: 26 Mar 2001 (20010326/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.

This file supports REG1stRY for direct browsing and searching of
all substance data from the REGISTRY file. Enter HELP FIRST for
more information.

Now you can extend your author, patent assignee, patent information,
and title searches back to 1907. The records from 1907-1966 now have
this searchable data in CAOLD. You now have electronic access to all
of CA: 1907 to 1966 in CAOLD and 1967 to the present in CAPLUS on STN.

The CA Lexicon is now available in the Controlled Term (/CT) field.
Enter HELP LEXICON for full details.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:14:00 ON 27 MAR 2001)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:14:36 ON 27 MAR 2001
L1 444 S MEF(W)2
L2 386 S L1 AND (ENHANCER# OR PROMOTER#)
L3 249 DUP REM L2 (137 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L4 2 S L3 AND (PROCEEDINGS/SO)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:17:13 ON 27 MAR 2001

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:23:53 ON 27 MAR 2001
L5 0 S MINIMAL (5A) (MEF2 OR MEF(W)2)
L6 21 S SEQUENCE (5A) (MEF2 OR MEF(W)2)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:26:45 ON 27 MAR 2001

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:31:09 ON 27 MAR 2001
L7 138222 S TAAAAATAAA/SQSN
L8 916 S L7 AND (ENHANCER# OR PROMOTER# OR ACTIVA? OR SITE)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:32:44 ON 27 MAR 2001
L9 200 S L8 AND PROMOTER#

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:34:08 ON 27 MAR 2001
L10 457011 S TGAATCA/SQSN
L11 50458 S L7 AND L10

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:36:05 ON 27 MAR 2001

=> s l11 and (morphogen?)

2713 L11
17532 MORPHOGEN?
L12 38 L11 AND (MORPHOGEN?)

=> s l12 and (promoter# or enhancer#)

121406 PROMOTER#
24006 ENHANCER#
L13 11 L12 AND (PROMOTER# OR ENHANCER#)

=> d l-11 ti

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Expression constructs and cells for identifying ***morphogen*** analogs

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI The Dictyostelium LIM domain-containing protein LIM2 is essential for proper chemotaxis and ***morphogenesis***

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI method for identifying ***morphogen*** capable of activating an OP-1-responsive transcription activating element

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Spatial and temporal expression of a Polysphondylium spore-specific gene

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI DNA microarray analyses of genes regulated during the differentiation of embryonic stem cells

L13 ANSWER 6 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI AmiB, a novel gene required for the growth/differentiation transition in Dictyostelium

L13 ANSWER 7 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Reporter gene and DNA-binding assays for identification of ***morphogen*** analogs affecting expression from type X collagen gene ***promoter***

L13 ANSWER 8 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Reporter gene and DNA-binding assays for the identification of ***morphogen*** analogs affecting expression from the type X collagen gene ***promoter***

L13 ANSWER 9 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Osteogenic protein-1 up-regulation of the collagen X ***promoter*** activity is mediated by a MEF-2-like sequence and requires an adjacent AP-1 sequence

L13 ANSWER 10 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI A reporter gene system for identifying ***morphogen*** analogs that activate the osteogenic protein-1-responsive element

L13 ANSWER 11 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

TI Methods and compositions for identifying ***morphogen*** analogs by using test cells containing osteogenic protein (OP-1) responsive transcription activating element

=> d 10 bib ab

L13 ANSWER 10 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1997:240617 CAPLUS
DN 126:221455
TI A reporter gene system for identifying ***morphogen*** analogs that activate the osteogenic protein-1-responsive element
IN Harada, Shun-ichi; Sampath, Kuber T.; Rodan, Gideon A.
PA Creative Biomolecules, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 58 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9705285	A2	19970213	WO 1996-US12078	19960722
WO 9705285	A3	19970306		
W: AU, CA, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 5834188	A	19981110	US 1995-507598	19950726
AU 9666490	A1	19970226	AU 1996-66490	19960722
AU 716578	B2	20000302		
EP 840801	A2	19980513	EP 1996-926105	19960722
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 11510387	T2	19990914	JP 1996-507674	19960722
PRAI US 1995-507598		19950726		
WO 1996-US12078		19960722		

AB A reporter system for use in the detection of ***morphogens*** or ***morphogen*** analogs that stimulate gene expression is described. The reporter gene is under control of a ***morphogen*** -responsive transcription activating element. In certain embodiments, the methods involve an osteogenic protein 1 (OP-1) responsive transcription activating element. Substances that activate the OP-1 responsive transcription activating element are considered likely to be useful for reproducing in vivo effects of ***morphogens*** such as OP-1. The sequence within the type X collagen .alpha.-chain gene of mouse (COL10A1) that is responsive to OP-1 was identified by mutation anal. using a luciferase reporter gene.

=> d 11 bib ab

L13 ANSWER 11 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1997:215798 CAPLUS
DN 126:196104
TI Methods and compositions for identifying ***morphogen*** analogs by using test cells containing osteogenic protein (OP-1) responsive transcription activating element
IN Sampath, Kuber T.
PA Creative Biomolecules, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 58 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9705241	A2	19970213	WO 1996-US12054	19960722
WO 9705241	A3	19970522		
W: AU, CA, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 5932716	A	19990803	US 1995-507750	19950726
AU 9666786	A1	19970226	AU 1996-66786	19960722
AU 715772	B2	20000210		
EP 842268	A2	19980520	EP 1996-926752	19960722
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 11510054	T2	19990907	JP 1996-507668	19960722
US 6110460	A	20000829	US 1997-872859	19970611
PRAI US 1995-507750		19950726		
WO 1996-US12054		19960722		

AB Disclosed is a method for identifying ***morphogen*** analogs by using a cell that comprises a first DNA encoding the ***morphogen*** , which is transcriptionally operative assocn. with a second DNA comprising OP-1 responsive transcription activating element (e.g. responsive element from type X collagen ***promoter***). The cell further comprises cellular means for producing an intracellular substance that binds with the second DNA so as to stimulate expression of the ***morphogen*** encoded by the first DNA when the cell is contacted with an extracellular inducing agent. Substances that activate the OP-1 responsive transcription activating element are considered herein likely to be useful for reproducing in vivo effects of ***morphogens*** such as OP-1. Use of ***morphogens*** for treating osteopenia is claimed.

=> d l12 1-38 ti

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Tobacco VDL gene encodes a plastid DEAD box RNA helicase and is involved in chloroplast differentiation and plant ***morphogenesis***

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Expression constructs and cells for identifying ***morphogen*** analogs

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Domina (Dom), a new Drosophila member of the FKH/WH gene family, affects ***morphogenesis*** and is a suppressor of position-effect variegation

L12 ANSWER 4 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI The Dictyostelium LIM domain-containing protein LIM2 is essential for proper chemotaxis and ***morphogenesis***

L12 ANSWER 5 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI method for identifying ***morphogen*** capable of activating an OP-1-responsive transcription activating element

L12 ANSWER 6 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Spatial and temporal expression of a Polysphondylium spore-specific gene

L12 ANSWER 7 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI TUP1, CPH1 and EFG1 make independent contributions to filamentation in Candida albicans

L12 ANSWER 8 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI DNA microarray analyses of genes regulated during the differentiation of embryonic stem cells

L12 ANSWER 9 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Proviral insertions in the zebrafish hagoromo gene, encoding an F-box/WD40-repeat protein, cause stripe pattern anomalies

L12 ANSWER 10 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI The genome sequence of Drosophila melanogaster

L12 ANSWER 11 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI AmiB, a novel gene required for the growth/differentiation transition in Dictyostelium

L12 ANSWER 12 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI SARA proteins binding to SMAD proteins and regulating growth factor signalling

L12 ANSWER 13 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Comparative genomics of Streptococcus thermophilus phage species supports a modular evolution theory

L12 ANSWER 14 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI tip genes act in parallel pathways of early Dictyostelium development

L12 ANSWER 15 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Comparative Sequence Analysis of the DNA Packaging, Head, and Tail ***Morphogenesis*** Modules in the Temperate cos-Site Streptococcus thermophilus Bacteriophage Sfi21

L12 ANSWER 16 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI The genetic relationship between virulent and temperate Streptococcus thermophilus bacteriophages: Whole genome comparison of cos-Site phages Sfi19 and Sfi21

L12 ANSWER 17 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Complete Genomic Sequence of the Lytic Bacteriophage DT1 of Streptococcus thermophilus

L12 ANSWER 18 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Expression of the head gene Lox22-Otx in the leech Helobdella and the origin of the bilaterian body plan

L12 ANSWER 19 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Identification and analysis of a gene that is essential for ***morphogenesis*** and prespore cell differentiation in dictyostelium

L12 ANSWER 20 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Reporter gene and DNA-binding assays for identification of ***morphogen*** analogs affecting expression from type X collagen gene promoter

L12 ANSWER 21 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Reporter gene and DNA-binding assays for the identification of ***morphogen*** analogs affecting expression from the type X collagen

gene promoter

L12 ANSWER 22 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Spalten, a protein containing G.alpha.-protein-like and PP2C domains, is essential for cell-type differentiation in Dictyostelium

L12 ANSWER 23 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Isolation and characterization of two knotted-like homeobox genes from tomato

L12 ANSWER 24 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Osteogenic protein-1 up-regulation of the collagen X promoter activity is mediated by a MEF-2-like sequence and requires an adjacent AP-1 sequence

L12 ANSWER 25 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Two two-gene macronuclear chromosomes of the hypotrichous ciliates Oxytricha fallax and O. trifallax generated by alternative processing of the 81 locus

L12 ANSWER 26 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI The Dictyostelium MAP kinase kinase DdMEK1 regulates chemotaxis and is essential for chemoattractant-mediated activation of guanylyl cyclase

L12 ANSWER 27 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI A reporter gene system for identifying ***morphogen*** analogs that activate the osteogenic protein-1-responsive element

L12 ANSWER 28 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Methods and compositions for identifying ***morphogen*** analogs by using test cells containing osteogenic protein (OP-1) responsive transcription activating element

L12 ANSWER 29 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Restricted expression of cadherin-8 in segmental and functional subdivisions of the embryonic mouse brain

L12 ANSWER 30 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Rat maf related genes: specific expression in chondrocytes, lens and spinal cord

L12 ANSWER 31 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Mutations in the Dictyostelium heterotrimeric G protein .alpha. subunit G.alpha.5 alter the kinetics of tip ***morphogenesis***

L12 ANSWER 32 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI The LIM domain-containing Dbm1 GTPase-activating protein is required for normal cellular ***morphogenesis*** in Saccharomyces cerevisiae

L12 ANSWER 33 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI A multidrug resistance transporter/serine protease gene is required for prestalk specialization in Dictyostelium

L12 ANSWER 34 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI The Drosophila tom retrotransposon encodes an envelope protein

L12 ANSWER 35 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Structure-function organization of variola virus genome. III. Sequencing and analysis of the nucleotide sequence of conservative region of HindIII F, N and A genome fragments of India-1967 strain

L12 ANSWER 36 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Analysis of the nucleotide sequence of 48 kbp of the variola major virus strain India-1967 located on the right terminus of the conservative genome region

L12 ANSWER 37 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI A synthetic lethal screen identifies SLK1, a novel protein kinase homolog implicated in yeast cell ***morphogenesis*** and cell growth

L12 ANSWER 38 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Nucleotide sequence of the genome of the filamentous bacteriophage I2-2: module evolution of the filamentous phage genome

=> d 32-38 bib ab

11 ANSWERS ARE AVAILABLE. SPECIFIED ANSWER NUMBER EXCEEDS ANSWER SET SIZE
The answer numbers requested are not in the answer set.
ENTER ANSWER NUMBER OR RANGE (1):l12

ANSWER NUMBERS NOT CORRECTLY SPECIFIED
Enter an answer number, Example: 10
several answer numbers, Example: 3,7,10
a range of answer numbers, Example: 5-10
or a combination of these. Example: 3,7,9-10,15
ENTER ANSWER NUMBER OR RANGE (1):end

=> d l12 32-38 bib ab

L12 ANSWER 32 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1996:182277 CAPLUS
DN 124:252292
TI The LIM domain-containing Dbm1 GTPase-activating protein is required for normal cellular ***morphogenesis*** in Saccharomyces cerevisiae
AU Chen, Guang-Chao; Zheng, Li; Chan, Clarence S. M.
CS Dep. Microbiol., Univ. Texas, Austin, TX, 78712, USA
SO Mol. Cell. Biol. (1996), 16(4), 1376-90
CODEN: MCEBD4; ISSN: 0270-7306
DT Journal
LA English
AB Normal cell growth in the yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae involves the selection of genetically detd. bud sites where most growth is localized. Previous studies have shown that BEM2, which encodes a GTPase-activating protein (GAP) that is specific for the Rho-type GTPase Rho1p in vitro, is required for proper bud site selection and bud emergence. We show here that DBM1, which encodes another putative Rho-type GAP with two tandemly arranged cysteine-rich LIM domains, also is needed for proper bud site selection, as haploid cells lacking Dbm1p bud predominantly in a bipolar, rather than the normal axial, manner. Furthermore, yeast cells lacking both Bem2p and Dbm1p are inviable. The nonaxial budding defect of dbm1 mutants can be rescued partially by overprodn. of Bem3p and is exacerbated by its absence. Since Bem3p has previously been shown to function as a GAP for Cdc42p, and also less efficiently for Rho1p, our results suggest that Dbm1p, like Bem2p and Bem3p, may function in vivo as a GAP for Cdc42p and/or Rho1p. Both LIM domains of Dbm1p are essential for its normal function. Point mutations that alter single conserved cysteine residues within either LIM domain result in mutant forms of Dbm1p that can no longer function in bud site selection but instead are capable of rescuing the inviability of bem2 mutants at 35.degree.C.

L12 ANSWER 33 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1995:560650 CAPLUS
DN 123:190096
TI A multidrug resistance transporter/serine protease gene is required for prestalk specialization in Dictyostelium
AU Shaulsky, Gad; Kuspa, Adam; Loomis, William F.
CS Dep. Biology, Univ. California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, 92093, USA
SO Genes Dev. (1995), 9(9), 1111-22
CODEN: GEDEEP; ISSN: 0890-9369
DT Journal
LA English
AB The prestalk-specific gene, tagB, was disrupted by restriction enzyme-mediated integration (REMI) mutagenesis. Mutant aggregates exhibit a cell-autonomous defect in specialization of PST-A cells, a prestalk subpopulation that forms the tip and eventually forms the stalk of the fruiting body. Cooperative (non-cell-autonomous) defects were found in sporulation and in specialization of prestalk cells that eventually form the upper cup of the fruiting body (PST-O). The pattern of ecmA : lacZ expression in mutant tagB- cells defines a primary prestalk population, PST-I, from which other prestalk cells differentiate. After PST-A cells differentiate, they induce remaining PST-I cells to become PST-O cells. Subsequently, prestalk cells induce encapsulation of prespore cells during culmination. TagB is homologous to serine protease and to multidrug resistance (MDR) transporter genes, implying a mechanism of action that includes proteolysis and export of peptide signals. Intercellular communication via TagB may mediate integration of cellular differentiation with ***morphogenesis*** .

L12 ANSWER 34 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1994:572206 CAPLUS
DN 121:172206
TI The Drosophila tom retrotransposon encodes an envelope protein
AU Tanda, Soichi; Mullor, Jose L.; Corces, Victor G.
CS Dep. Biol., Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, MD, 21218, USA
SO Mol. Cell. Biol. (1994), 14(8), 5392-401
CODEN: MCEBD4; ISSN: 0270-7306
DT Journal
LA English
AB The tom transposable element of Drosophila ananassae is mobilized with high frequency in the germ line of females from the ca; px strain, and its insertion results in mutations that show almost exclusively dominant eye phenotypes. Tom is a long terminal repeat-contg. retrotransposon that encodes three different open reading frames (ORFs). It is expressed in the nurse cells during oogenesis, in the central and peripheral nervous systems during embryonic development, and in the imaginal disks of the larva. Tom RNA accumulates in the germarium of ovaries from ca; px females but not in the parental inactive strain, suggesting that this altered pattern of tom expression might be the cause of the high rate of mobilization of this retrotransposon. The specificity of tom-induced eye phenotypes can be explained by the presence of regulatory sequences responsible for expression of tom in the eye imaginal disks of third-instar larvae. These sequences might cause overexpression of adjacent genes affected by tom-induced mutations, resulting in the death of undifferentiated cells located anterior to the ***morphogenetic*** furrow. In addn. to the full-length RNA, tom is also transcribed into a spliced subgenomic transcript that encodes a protein resulting from the fusion between the amino-terminal region of the first (gag) and the third ORFs. The protein encoded by this RNA shows structural characteristics

such as a signal peptide, glycosylation sites, endopeptidase cleavage site, and fusion peptide that are typical of the envelope proteins of retroviruses. Antibodies against tom ORF3 recognize two different proteins present in female ovaries, suggesting that tom might be able to form infective viral particles that could play a role in the horizontal transmission of this retrotransposon.

L12 ANSWER 35 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1994:500870 CAPLUS
DN 121:100870
TI Structure-function organization of variola virus genome. III. Sequencing and analysis of the nucleotide sequence of conservative region of HindIII F, N and A genome fragments of India-1967 strain
AU Shchelkunov, S. N.; Resenchuk, S. M.; Totmenin, A. V.; Kolykhalov, A. A.; Frolov, I. V.; Dryga, S. M.; Volchkov, V. V.; Chizhikov, V. E.; Gutorov, V. V.; et al.
CS NPO Vector, Inst. Mol. Biol., Koltsovo, 633159, Russia
SO Mol. Biol. (Moscow) (1994), 28(2), 392-406
CODEN: MOBIBO; ISSN: 0026-8984
DT Journal
LA Russian
AB Computer anal. of variola major virus (VAR) genomic fragment bounded by open reading frames (ORFs) D1R and A33L, which is 47,961 bp long, revealed 46 potential ORFs. The VAR proteins were compared with the analogous proteins of vaccinia virus strain Copenhagen. The subunits of DNA-dependent RNA polymerase, as well as the transcription factors, mRNA capping enzymes, and proteins necessary for the virion ***morphogenesis*** proved to be highly conservative within orthopoxviruses. The most pronounced differences between the VAR genome fragment under study and the corresponding vaccinia virus fragment were revealed in the vicinity of gene encoding the A-type inclusion body protein. The possible functions of the analyzed viral proteins are discussed.

L12 ANSWER 36 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1994:428230 CAPLUS
DN 121:28230
TI Analysis of the nucleotide sequence of 48 kbp of the variola major virus strain India-1967 located on the right terminus of the conservative genome region
AU Shchelkunov, S. N.; Resenchuk, S. M.; Totmenin, A. V.; Blinov, V. M.; Sandakhchiev, L. S.
CS Inst. Mol. Biol., NPO 'Vector", Koltsovo, Novosibirsk, 633159, Russia
SO Virus Res. (1994), 32(1), 37-55
CODEN: VIREDF; ISSN: 0168-1702
DT Journal
LA English
AB Computer anal. of a variola major virus (VAR) genomic fragment bounded by the open reading frames (ORFs) D1R and A33L, which is 47,961 bp long, revealed 46 potential ORFs. The VAR proteins were compared to the analogous proteins of vaccinia virus strain Copenhagen. The subunits of DNA-dependent RNA polymerase, as well as the transcription factors, mRNA-capping enzymes, and proteins necessary for the virion ***morphogenesis*** proved to be highly conservative within orthopoxviruses. The most pronounced differences between the VAR genome fragment under study and the corresponding vaccinia virus fragment were revealed in the vicinity of the gene encoding the A-type inclusion bodies protein. Possible functions of the anal. viral proteins are discussed.

L12 ANSWER 37 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1993:165005 CAPLUS
DN 118:165005
TI A synthetic lethal screen identifies SLK1, a novel protein kinase homolog implicated in yeast cell ***morphogenesis*** and cell growth
AU Costigan, Christine; Gehrung, Sonja; Snyder, Michael
CS Dep. Biol., Yale Univ., New Haven, CT, 06511, USA
SO Mol. Cell. Biol. (1992), 12(3), 1162-78
CODEN: MCEBD4; ISSN: 0270-7306
DT Journal
LA English
AB The Saccharomyces cerevisiae SPA2 protein localizes at sites involved in polarized cell growth in budding cells and mating cells. The spa2 mutants have defects in projection formation during mating but are healthy during vegetative growth. A synthetic lethal screen was devised to identify mutants that require the SPA2 gene for vegetative growth. One mutant, called slk1-1 (for synthetic lethal kinase), has been characterized extensively. The SLK1 gene has been cloned, and sequence anal. predicts that the SLK1 protein is 1478 amino acid residues in length. Approx. 300 amino acids at the carboxy terminus exhibit sequence similarity with the catalytic domains of protein kinases. Disruption mutations have been constructed in the SLK1 gene. The slk1 null mutants cannot grow at 37.degree., but many cells can grow at 30, 24, and 17.degree.. Dead slk1 mutant cells usually have aberrant cell morphologies, and many cells are very small, approx. half the diam. of wild-type cells. Surviving slk1 cells also exhibit ***morphogenic*** defects; these cells are impaired in their ability to form projections upon exposure to mating pheromones. During vegetative growth, a higher fraction of slk1 cells than wild-type cells are unbudded, and under nutrient limiting conditions, slk1 cells exhibit defects in cell cycle arrest. The different slk1 mutant defects are partially rescued by an extra copy of the SSD1/SRK1 gene. SSD1/SRK1 has been independently isolated as a suppressor of mutations in genes involved in growth control, sit4, pde2, bcy1, and ins1. These data suggest that SLK1 plays a role in both cell ***morphogenesis*** and the control of cell growth. It may be a regulatory link for these 2 cellular processes.

L12 ANSWER 38 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1993:95346 CAPLUS
DN 118:95346
TI Nucleotide sequence of the genome of the filamentous bacteriophage I2-2: module evolution of the filamentous phage genome
AU Stassen, Alphons P. M.; Schoenmakers, Eric F. P. M.; Yu, Maoxiao; Schoenmakers, John G. G.; Konings, Ruud N. H.
CS Dep. Mol. Biol., Univ. Nijmegen, Nijmegen, 6525 ED, Neth.
SO J. Mol. Evol. (1992), 34(2), 141-52
CODEN: JMEVAU; ISSN: 0022-2844
DT Journal
LA English
AB The nucleotide sequence of the circular single-stranded genome of the filamentous Escherichia coli phage I2-2 was detd. and compared with those of the filamentous E. coli phages Ff(M13,fl, or fd) and IKe. The I2-2 DNA sequence comprises 6744 nucleotides; 139 nucleotides less than that of the N- and I2-plasmid-specific phage IKe, and 337 (336) nucleotides more than that of the F-plasmid-specific phage Ff. Nucleotide sequence comparisons have indicated that I2-2, IKe, and Ff have a similar genetic organization, and that the genomes of I2-2 and IKe are evolutionarily more closely related than those of I2-2 and Ff. Further, the I2-2 genome is a composite replicon, composed of only two-thirds of the ancestral genome of IKe. Only a contiguous I2-2 DNA sequence of 4615 nucleotides encompassing not only the coat protein and phage assembly genes, but also the signal required for efficient phage ***morphogenesis*** , was significantly homologous to sequences in the genomes of IKe and Ff. No homol. was obsd. between the consecutive DNA sequence that contains the origins for viral and complementary strand replication and the replication genes. Although other explanations cannot be ruled out, the data strongly suggest that the ancestor filamentous phage genome of phages I2-2 and IKe has exchanged its replication module during evolution with that of another replicon, e.g., a plasmid that also replicates via the so-called rolling circle mechanism.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:14:00 ON 27 MAR 2001)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:14:36 ON 27 MAR 2001
L1 444 S MEF(W)2
L2 386 S L1 AND (ENHANCER# OR PROMOTER#)
L3 249 DUP REM L2 (137 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L4 2 S L3 AND (PROCEEDINGS/SO)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:17:13 ON 27 MAR 2001

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:23:53 ON 27 MAR 2001
L5 0 S MINIMAL (5A) (MEF2 OR MEF(W)2)
L6 21 S SEQUENCE (5A) (MEF2 OR MEF(W)2)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:26:45 ON 27 MAR 2001

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:31:09 ON 27 MAR 2001
L7 138222 S TAAAAATAAA/SQSN
L8 916 S L7 AND (ENHANCER# OR PROMOTER# OR ACTIVA? OR SITE)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:32:44 ON 27 MAR 2001
L9 200 S L8 AND PROMOTER#

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:34:08 ON 27 MAR 2001
L10 457011 S TGAATCA/SQSN
L11 50458 S L7 AND L10

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:36:05 ON 27 MAR 2001
L12 38 S L11 AND (MORPHOGEN?)
L13 11 S L12 AND (PROMOTER# OR ENHANCER#)

=> s l11 and (promoter# or enhancer#) and human

2713 L11
121406 PROMOTER#
24006 ENHANCER#
852525 HUMAN
L14 178 L11 AND (PROMOTER# OR ENHANCER#) AND HUMAN

=> d 100 bib

L14 ANSWER 100 OF 178 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1998:263202 CAPLUS
DN 128:304825
TI The ***promoter*** region of the Bax gene and screening assays for identifying agents that regulate Bax gene expression

IN Reed, John C.
PA Burnham Institute, USA
SO U.S., 29 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 5744310	A	19980428	US 1996-688145	19960729

=> d 150 bib

L14 ANSWER 150 OF 178 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1995:393529 CAPLUS
DN 122:283733
TI Identification of a 27 bp 5'-flanking region element responsible for the low level constitutive expression of the ***human*** cytosolic phospholipase A2 gene
AU Miyashita, Akira; Crystal, Ronald G.; Hay, John G.
CS Div. Pulmonary Crit. Care Med., New York Hosp.-Cornell Med. Center, New York, NY, 10021, USA
SO Nucleic Acids Res. (1995), 23(2), 293-301
CODEN: NARHAD; ISSN: 0305-1048
DT Journal
LA English

=> d 151-178 ti

L14 ANSWER 151 OF 178 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI ***Human*** mitochondrial 3,2-trans-enoyl-CoA isomerase (DCI): gene structure and localization to chromosome 16p13.3

L14 ANSWER 152 OF 178 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Genomic structure, characterization, and identification of the ***promoter*** of the ***human*** IL-8 receptor A gene

L14 ANSWER 153 OF 178 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI A putative P-type Cu2+-transporting ATPase gene on chromosome II of Saccharomyces cerevisiae

L14 ANSWER 154 OF 178 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Nucleotide sequence analysis of 77.7 kb of the ***human*** V.beta. T-cell receptor gene locus: direct primer-walking using cosmid template DNAs

L14 ANSWER 155 OF 178 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Genomic organization and chromosomal localization of the T-cell antigen 4-1BB

L14 ANSWER 156 OF 178 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI ***Promoter*** and transcription start site of ***human*** and rabbit butyrylcholinesterase genes

L14 ANSWER 157 OF 178 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Cloning and characterization of the ***promoter*** region of the murine alpha-4 integrin subunit

L14 ANSWER 158 OF 178 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI The genomic structure of the ***human*** AP-2 transcription factor

L14 ANSWER 159 OF 178 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Structure of the L-histidine decarboxylase gene

L14 ANSWER 160 OF 178 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Genomic sequences of murine .gamma.B- and .gamma.C-crystallin-encoding genes: ***promoter*** analysis and complete evolutionary pattern of mouse, rat and ***human*** .gamma.-crystallins

L14 ANSWER 161 OF 178 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI The ***human*** calbindin-D9k gene. Complete structure and implications on steroid hormone regulation

L14 ANSWER 162 OF 178 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Genomic structure of the ***human*** CD53 gene

L14 ANSWER 163 OF 178 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Identification of the 5' regulatory elements of avian lipoprotein lipase gene: synergistic effect of multiple factors

L14 ANSWER 164 OF 178 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Genomic cloning, sequencing, and analysis of the hamster cholesterol 7.alpha.-hydroxylase gene (CYP7)

L14 ANSWER 165 OF 178 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Characterization of the ***human*** L-plastin gene ***promoter*** in normal and neoplastic cells

L14 ANSWER 166 OF 178 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI The mouse collagen X gene: Complete nucleotide sequence, exon structure and expression pattern

L14 ANSWER 167 OF 178 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Cloning of the gene (gdcH) encoding H-protein, a component of the glycine decarboxylase complex of pea (Pisum sativum L.)

L14 ANSWER 168 OF 178 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Structure of the rat catechol-O-methyltransferase gene: Separate ***promoters*** are used to produce mRNAs for soluble and membrane-bound forms of the enzyme

L14 ANSWER 169 OF 178 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI The DNA-binding protein E12 co-operates with XMyoD in the activation of muscle-specific gene expression in Xenopus embryos

L14 ANSWER 170 OF 178 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Cloning of genes for tumor rejection antigen precursors and their uses

L14 ANSWER 171 OF 178 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Structure of the Drosophila gene for the laminin B2 chain

L14 ANSWER 172 OF 178 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Structure of the gorilla .alpha.-fetoprotein gene and the divergence of primates

L14 ANSWER 173 OF 178 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Complete nucleotide sequence of the gene for ***human*** C1 inhibitor with an unusually high density of Alu elements

L14 ANSWER 174 OF 178 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Molecular cloning and characterization of interferon .alpha./.beta. response element binding factors of the murine (2'-5')oligoadenylate synthetase ME-12 gene

L14 ANSWER 175 OF 178 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Cloning and expression in yeast of a ***human*** 5'-Lipoxygenase cDNA

L14 ANSWER 176 OF 178 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Structure and organization of Marchantia polymorpha chloroplast genome. I. Cloning and gene identification

L14 ANSWER 177 OF 178 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Structure, polymorphism and novel repeated DNA elements revealed by a complete sequence of the ***human*** .alpha.-fetoprotein gene

L14 ANSWER 178 OF 178 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Genome organization and nucleotide sequence of ***human*** papillomavirus type 33, which is associated with cervical cancer

=> d 161, 165 bib ab

L14 ANSWER 161 OF 178 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1994:262633 CAPLUS
DN 120:262633
TI The ***human*** calbindin-D9k gene. Complete structure and implications on steroid hormone regulation
AU Jeung, Eui Bae; Leung, Peter C. K.; Krisinger, John
CS Dep. Obstet. Gynecol., Univ. British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Can.
SO J. Mol. Biol. (1994), 235(4), 1231-8
CODEN: JMOBAK; ISSN: 0022-2836
DT Journal
LA English
AB The gene encoding the ***human*** calbindin-D9k has been cloned and the complete sequence established. The gene spans about 5.5 kilobases and is localized on the X-chromosome, consists of three exons and carries four Alu repeats. The ***promoter*** and 1300 base-pairs of 5' flanking region have been characterized. Besides a TATA box and two CAAT-like motifs a sequence related to a vitamin D response element was detected about 1.1 kilobases upstream from the ***promoter*** . A sequence positioned 50 nucleotides downstream from the ***promoter*** showed extensive homol. to the estrogen response element at the same location within the rat calbindin-D9k gene. Two essential nucleotides within this region are changed when the rat and ***human*** sequences are compared. The ***human*** element failed to bind the estrogen receptor as detd. by gel retardation assay. It is proposed that a two-nucleotide change within this region causes the gene to lack expression in ***human*** uterus and possibly placenta.

L14 ANSWER 165 OF 178 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1993:557175 CAPLUS
DN 119:157175
TI Characterization of the ***human*** L-plastin gene ***promoter*** in normal and neoplastic cells
AU Lin, Ching Shwun; Chen, Zong Ping; Park, Taesun; Ghosh, Karabi; Leavitt,

John
CS Lab. Cancer Cell Biol., Palo Alto Med. Found. Res. Inst., Palo Alto, CA, 94301, USA
SO J. Biol. Chem. (1993), 268(4), 2793-801
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
DT Journal
LA English
AB Plastins are a family of ***human*** actin-binding proteins (isoforms) which are abundantly expressed in all normal replicating mammalian cells. One isoform, L-plastin, is constitutively expressed at high levels in hemopoietic cell types while T-plastin is constitutively expressed in all non-hemopoietic cells of solid tissues that have replicative potential (fibroblasts, endothelial cells, epithelial cells, melanocytes, etc.). L-plastin is, however, constitutively synthesized in many types of malignant ***human*** cells of solid tissues suggesting that its expression is induced during tumorigenesis. The frequency of L-plastin induction in some cancers of the steroid-regulated female reproductive tract (breast, ovary, uterus, and placenta) appears to be esp. high (79% in a limited survey). To learn the mechanism of L-plastin gene activation accompanying tumorigenesis, the authors have begun to characterize the ***promoter*** and regulatory elements of the L-plastin gene. Transcription initiation from this ***promoter*** was found to occur at multiple sites and as near as 10 base pairs from the 3'-side of the TATAAA box. The ***promoter*** and its flanking DNA were cloned and sequenced to identify potential regulatory elements that participate in the induction of the L-plastin gene in neoplastic cells. Examn. of upstream sequences revealed the existence of two potential progesterone, one potential estrogen, and four potential Ets-1 responsive elements flanking the ***promoter*** . A 315-base pair fragment spanning the TATAAA box and a potential Sp1-binding site exhibited max. ***promoter*** activity using CAT as a reporter, whereas longer ***promoter*** fragments extending into upstream flanking sequences spanning the hormone receptor-response elements exhibited reduced ***promoter*** activity. An expression vector, pHLPPr-1-neo, was constructed using a 5.1-kilobase pair EcoRI-HindIII fragment of the L-plastin gene that contained the potential upstream regulatory elements, the TATAAA box, and part of the first exon. This ***promoter*** could direct the constitutive expression of the reporter .beta.-galactosidase at high frequency in transfected colonies of transformed cells that express L-plastin constitutively; by contrast, this ***promoter*** was virtually inactive in transfected colonies of normal fibroblasts and it exhibited a low frequency of constitutive activation in transfected colonies of in vitro SV40-transformed fibroblasts which did not exhibit L-plastin expression. The utility of this recombinant ***promoter*** in detg. the mechanism(s) that leads to activation of the L-plastin gene in tumor cells is discussed. The potential significance of regulation of the L-plastin gene by reproductive hormones in cancers arising in hormone-responsive tissues is also discussed.

=> d 152, 170 bib ab

L14 ANSWER 152 OF 178 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1995:77401 CAPLUS
DN 122:152825
TI Genomic structure, characterization, and identification of the ***promoter*** of the ***human*** IL-8 receptor A gene
AU Sprenger, Hans; Lloyd, Andrew R.; Meyer, Ralf G.; Johnston, James A.; Kelvin, David J.
CS Frederick Cancer Research and Development Center, National Cancer Institute, Frederick, MD, 21702, USA
SO J. Immunol. (1994), 153(6), 2524-32
CODEN: JOIMA3; ISSN: 0022-1767
DT Journal
LA English
AB Two unique but homologous receptors for the neutrophil chemoattractant, IL-8 have been cloned (designated IL-8RA and IL-8RB), each of which binds IL-8 with high affinity. IL-8RA mRNA expression was regulated by granulocyte-CSF and LPS. To understand the tissue-specific expression and to identify transcriptional regulatory elements, the authors have cloned, sequenced, and characterized the ***human*** IL-8RA gene. A .lambda.-DASH clone encoding the entire ***human*** IL-8RA gene was isolated by screening a genomic library with a PCR-generated cDNA. After mapping, subcloning, and sequencing several restriction fragments, a 9.2-kb continuous DNA sequence was obtained. As the sizes of the published cDNA (1.9 kb) and the mRNA detd. by Northern blot anal. (2.1 kb) were not in agreement, a full-length cDNA was cloned by using a modified rapid amplification of cDNA ends technique. The authors identified a 5'-untranslated region of 119 bp. After comparison with the genomic sequence, the authors found the gene consisted of two exons interrupted by an intron of 1.7 kb. A 1050-bp ORF was encoded entirely in the second exon together with a 834-bp 3'-untranslated region. The immediate GC-rich 5'-flanking region upstream of exon 1 could serve as a constitutively active ***promoter*** in chloramphenicol acetyl-transferase-expression assays. Expression anal. of addnl. upstream regions suggested the presence of silencer elements between positions -841 and -280. In conclusion, cloning a full-length cDNA permitted the authors to clone the ***human*** IL-8RA gene, identify the genomic structure, and characterize the ***promoter*** region.

L14 ANSWER 170 OF 178 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1993:167452 CAPLUS
DN 118:167452
TI Cloning of genes for tumor rejection antigen precursors and their uses
IN Boon, Thierry; Van der Bruggen, Pierre; Van den Eynde, Benoit; Van Pel, Aline; De Plaen, Etienne; Lurquin, Christophe; Chomez, Patrick; Traversari, Catia
PA Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 143 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 11

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9220356	A1	19921126	WO 1992-US4354	19920522
W: AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CS, FI, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, MG, MW, NO, PL, RO, RU, SD, US				
RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, DE, DK, ES, FR, GA, GB, GN, GR, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NL, SE, SN, TD, TG				
US 5342774	A	19940830	US 1991-807043	19911212
CA 2109727	AA	19921126	CA 1992-2109727	19920522
AU 9221583	A1	19921230	AU 1992-21583	19920522
AU 664560	B2	19951123		
ZA 9203759	A	19930428	ZA 1992-3759	19920522
EP 595838	A1	19940511	EP 1992-913925	19920522
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, SE				
JP 06511144	T2	19941215	JP 1992-500330	19920522
NO 9304130	A	19931123	NO 1993-4130	19931116
US 6025474	A	20000215	US 1997-967727	19971112
PRAI US 1991-705702		19910523		
US 1991-728838		19910709		
US 1991-764364		19910923		
US 1991-807043		19911212		
US 1991-764365		19910923		
WO 1992-US4354		19920522		
US 1993-37230		19930326		

AB The genes or cDNA for tumor rejection antigen (TRA) precursors, e.g. the precursors for MAGE melanoma antigen, the P1A mastocytoma antigen, and the antigen F of ***human*** , and the murine counterpart of MAGE, smage, are cloned. The coding sequences of these TRA can be used for prepn. of vaccines by expression of the sequences alone or together with the gene for a cytokine, e.g., interleukin (IL)-2 or IL-4. They can also be expressed with a gene for an MHC or HLA antigen which presents the tumor rejection antigen derived from the precursor to the cytotoxic T cells. Expression of the TRA by tumor cells can lead to cell lysis mediated by the cytotoxic T cells that recognize the antigens. The TRA may be used for prepn. of pharmaceuticals, antibodies, and diagnostics for clin. applications.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:14:00 ON 27 MAR 2001)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:14:36 ON 27 MAR 2001
L1 444 S MEF(W)2
L2 386 S L1 AND (ENHANCER# OR PROMOTER#)
L3 249 DUP REM L2 (137 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L4 2 S L3 AND (PROCEEDINGS/SO)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:17:13 ON 27 MAR 2001

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:23:53 ON 27 MAR 2001
L5 0 S MINIMAL (5A) (MEF2 OR MEF(W)2)
L6 21 S SEQUENCE (5A) (MEF2 OR MEF(W)2)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:26:45 ON 27 MAR 2001

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:31:09 ON 27 MAR 2001
L7 138222 S TAAAAATAAA/SQSN
L8 916 S L7 AND (ENHANCER# OR PROMOTER# OR ACTIVA? OR SITE)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:32:44 ON 27 MAR 2001
L9 200 S L8 AND PROMOTER#

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:34:08 ON 27 MAR 2001
L10 457011 S TGAATCA/SQSN
L11 50458 S L7 AND L10

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:36:05 ON 27 MAR 2001
L12 38 S L11 AND (MORPHOGEN?)
L13 11 S L12 AND (PROMOTER# OR ENHANCER#)
L14 178 S L11 AND (PROMOTER# OR ENHANCER#) AND HUMAN

=> s l11 and (promoter# or enhancer#)
<------User Break------>
u

SEARCH ENDED BY USER

=> s l11 and (promoter# or enhancer# or UTR or untranslated(w)region)

2713 L11
121406 PROMOTER#
24006 ENHANCER#
2823 UTR
10697 UNTRANSLATED
644729 REGION
7012 UNTRANSLATED(W)REGION
L15 490 L11 AND (PROMOTER# OR ENHANCER# OR UTR OR UNTRANSLATED(W)REGION)

=> s l15 and reporter

23465 REPORTER
L16 67 L15 AND REPORTER

=> d 50 bib

L16 ANSWER 50 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1997:500671 CAPLUS
DN 127:215739
TI The human homogentisate 1,2-dioxygenase (HGO) gene
AU Granadino, B.; de Bernabe, D. Beltran-Valero; Fernandez-Canon, J. M.; Penalva, M. A.; de Cordoba, S. Rodriguez
CS Departamento de Inmunologia, Centro de Investigaciones Biologicas Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas, Madrid, 28006, Spain
SO Genomics (1997), 43(2), 115-122
CODEN: GNMCEP; ISSN: 0888-7543
PB Academic
DT Journal
LA English

=> d 51-67 ti

L16 ANSWER 51 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI In vivo and vitro packaging of infectious respiratory syncytial virus using cloned viral nucleic acids

L16 ANSWER 52 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI A ***reporter*** gene system for identifying morphogen analogs that activate the osteogenic protein-1-responsive element

L16 ANSWER 53 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Molecular characterization and transcriptional analysis of type 8 capsule genes in Staphylococcus aureus

L16 ANSWER 54 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Isolation and characterization of the human cytochrome P450 CYP1B1 gene

L16 ANSWER 55 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Human phenol sulfotransferase gene contains two alternative ***promoters*** : structure and expression of the gene

L16 ANSWER 56 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI CAT5, a new gene necessary for derepression of gluconeogenic enzymes in Saccharomyces cerevisiae

L16 ANSWER 57 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI cis-Regulatory elements within the proximal ***promoter*** of the rat gene encoding corticosteroid-binding globulin

L16 ANSWER 58 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI The mob locus of Escherichia coli K12 required for molybdenum cofactor biosynthesis is expressed at very low levels

L16 ANSWER 59 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI The expression of a chimeric Phaseolus vulgaris nodulin 30-GUS gene is restricted to the rhizobially infected cells in transgenic Lotus corniculatus nodules

L16 ANSWER 60 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Identification of a 27 bp 5'-flanking region element responsible for the low level constitutive expression of the human cytosolic phospholipase A2 gene

L16 ANSWER 61 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Plant homologs of the mammalian QM genes and their use in the control of plant development and male fertility

L16 ANSWER 62 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI ***Promoter*** and transcription start site of human and rabbit butyrylcholinesterase genes

L16 ANSWER 63 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI The genomic structure of the human AP-2 transcription factor

L16 ANSWER 64 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Characterization of the human L-plastin gene ***promoter*** in normal and neoplastic cells

L16 ANSWER 65 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Identification of a unique cAMP-response element in the gene encoding the cell adhesion molecule gp80 in Dictyostelium discoideum

L16 ANSWER 66 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Heat shock proteins of tomato, genes encoding them, and use of gene ***promoter*** .

L16 ANSWER 67 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI A myb gene required for leaf trichome differentiation in Arabidopsis is expressed in stipules

=> d 63 bib ab

L16 ANSWER 63 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1994:500933 CAPLUS
DN 121:100933
TI The genomic structure of the human AP-2 transcription factor
AU Bauer, Reinhard; Imhof, Axel; Pscherer, Armin; Kopp, Heidrun; Moser, Markus; Seegers, Silvia; Kerscher, Monika; Tainsky, Michael A.; Hofstaedter, Ferdinand; Buettner, Reinhard
CS Med. Sch., Univ. Regensburg, Regensburg, D-93042, Germany
SO Nucleic Acids Res. (1994), 22(8), 1413-20
CODEN: NARHAD; ISSN: 0305-1048
DT Journal
LA English
AB The transcription factor AP-2 is encoded by a gene located on chromosome 6 near the HLA locus. Here the authors describe the genomic organization of the AP-2 gene including an initial characterization of the ***promoter*** . The authors have mapped two mRNA initiation sites, the entire exon-intron structure and located two polyadenylation sites. The mature AP-2 mRNA is spliced from 7 exons distributed over a region of 18 kb genomic DNA. A recently cloned inhibitory AP-2 protein is generated by alternative usage of a C-terminal exon. The proline-rich transactivation motif is encoded by a single exon within the N-terminal region in contrast to the complex DNA binding and dimerization motif which involves amino acid residues located on four different exons. The sites of mRNA initiation are located 220 and 271 bases upstream from the the ATG translation start site. Although the ***promoter*** contains no canonical sequence motifs for basal transcription factors, such as TATA-, CCAAT-, or SP-1 boxes, it mediates cell-type-specific expression of a CAT ***reporter*** gene in PA-1 human teratocarcinoma cells and is inactive in murine F9 teratocarcinoma cells. The authors demonstrate that the ***promoter*** of the AP-2 gene is subject to pos. autoregulation by its own gene product. A consensus AP-2 binding site is located at position -622 with respect to the ATG. This site binds specifically to bacterially expressed AP-2 as well as to multiple proteins, including AP-2, present in PA-1 and HeLa cell nuclear exts. A partial AP-2 ***promoter*** fragment including the AP-2 consensus binding site is approx. 5-fold transactivated by cotransfection of an AP-2 expression plasmid.

=> d 60 bib ab

L16 ANSWER 60 OF 67 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1995:393529 CAPLUS
DN 122:283733
TI Identification of a 27 bp 5'-flanking region element responsible for the low level constitutive expression of the human cytosolic phospholipase A2 gene
AU Miyashita, Akira; Crystal, Ronald G.; Hay, John G.
CS Div. Pulmonary Crit. Care Med., New York Hosp.-Cornell Med. Center, New York, NY, 10021, USA
SO Nucleic Acids Res. (1995), 23(2), 293-301
CODEN: NARHAD; ISSN: 0305-1048
DT Journal
LA English
AB The cytosolic phospholipase A2 (cPLA2) gene codes for an enzyme that liberates arachidonic acid from membrane phospholipids, and thus plays a pivotal role in the prodn. of the prostaglandin and leukotriene mediators of inflammation, as well as in a variety of cell signalling pathways. After preliminary studies demonstrated the cPLA2 gene is expressed in a variety of human tissues and was localized to the q arm of chromosome 1 between markers F13B and D1S74, we cloned and characterized the 5'-flanking region of this gene in order to identify the elements controlling its low level constitutive expression. The 5'-flanking region has features typical of a housekeeping gene with no TATA box or CAAT box, although atypical in that it is not GC rich, has no SP1 sites, and has a long run of CA repeats. Anal. of fragments of the 5'-flanking region demonstrated that 541 bp 5' to exon 1 supported ***reporter*** gene activity at a level 30% of the SV40 ***promoter*** . Interestingly,

similar activity was obsd. by deleting most of the 5'-flanking region down to a 27 bp region contg. a sequence with homol. to the initiator sequence in the terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase gene and a polypyrimidine tract similar to the initiator element of the mouse ribosomal protein gene. Within this 27 bp region, a 10 bp fragment (-17 to -8 bp) within the polypyrimidine tract is crit. for the baseline expression of the human cPLA2 gene. While the 5'-flanking region contains a putative composite AP-1 and glucocorticoid response element, this region does not respond to tumor necrosis factor-.alpha. (TNF) and/or glucocorticoids in a cell line (HEp-2) that exhibits upregulation of cPLA2 mRNA transcript levels by TNF. The observations that the expression of the cPLA2 gene is tightly controlled at a relatively low level is consistent with the evolving concept that modulation of expression of this crit. enzyme is primarily at the post-translational level.

=> s l15 and (screen?)

168016 SCREEN?
L17 58 L15 AND (SCREEN?)

=> d 50 ti

L17 ANSWER 50 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Cloning, characterization and expression of the mouse ferritin L subunit gene

=> d 50 bib

L17 ANSWER 50 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1995:670339 CAPLUS
DN 123:219766
TI Cloning, characterization and expression of the mouse ferritin L subunit gene
AU Renaudie, Francoise; Boulanger, Laurent; Grandchamp, Bernard; Beaumont, Carole
CS INSERM, Faculte Xavier-Bichat, Paris, 75870/18, Fr.
SO C. R. Acad. Sci., Ser. III (1995), 318(4), 431-7
CODEN: CRASEV; ISSN: 0764-4469
DT Journal
LA French

=> d 51-58 ti

L17 ANSWER 51 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Genomic organization of the neurofibromatosis 1 gene (NF1)

L17 ANSWER 52 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Genomic structure, characterization, and identification of the ***promoter*** of the human IL-8 receptor A gene

L17 ANSWER 53 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Genomic cloning, sequencing, and analysis of the hamster cholesterol 7.alpha.-hydroxylase gene (CYP7)

L17 ANSWER 54 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Tissue-specific and developmentally-regulated ***promoter*** regions and their use in the regulated expression of heterologous genes.

L17 ANSWER 55 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Heat shock proteins of tomato, genes encoding them, and use of gene ***promoter*** .

L17 ANSWER 56 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Entomopoxvirus expression systems using spheroidin or thymidine kinase gene regulatory sequences

L17 ANSWER 57 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Cloning of plant desaturase cDNA and its expression in transgenic plants

L17 ANSWER 58 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Cloning and expression in yeast of a human 5'-Lipoxygenase cDNA

=> d 51, 52 54 bib ab

L17 ANSWER 51 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1995:357135 CAPLUS
DN 123:162426
TI Genomic organization of the neurofibromatosis 1 gene (NF1)
AU Li, Ying; O'Connell, Peter; Breidenbach, Heidi Huntsman; Cawthon, Richard; Stevens, Jeff; Xu, Gangfeng; Neil, Shannon; Robertson, Margaret; White, Ray; Viskochil, David
CS Eccles Inst. Human Genetics, Univ. Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, 84112, USA
SO Genomics (1995), 25(1), 9-18
CODEN: GNMCEP; ISSN: 0888-7543
DT Journal
LA English
AB Neurofibromatosis 1 maps to chromosome band 17q11.2, and the NF1 locus has been partially characterized. Even though the full-length NF1 cDNA has been sequenced, the complete genomic structure of the NF1 gene has not been elucidated. The 5' end of NF1 is embedded in a CpG island contg. a NotI restriction site, and the remainder of the gene lies in the adjacent 350-kb NotI fragment. In our efforts to develop a comprehensive ***screen*** for NF1 mutations we have isolated genomic DNA clones that together harbor the entire NF1 cDNA sequence. We have identified all intron-exon boundaries of the coding region and established that it is composed of 59 exons. Furthermore, we have defined the 3'-***untranslated*** ***region*** (3'- ***UTR***) of the NF1 gene; it spans approx. 3.5 kb of genomic DNA sequence and is continuous with the stop codon. Oligonucleotide primer pairs synthesized from exon-flanking DNA sequences were used in the polymerase chain reaction with cloned chromosome 17-specific genomic DNA as template to amplify NF1 exons 1 through 27b and the exon contg. the 3'- ***UTR*** sep. This information should be useful for implementing a comprehensive NF1 mutation ***screen*** using genomic DNA as template.

L17 ANSWER 52 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1995:77401 CAPLUS
DN 122:152825
TI Genomic structure, characterization, and identification of the ***promoter*** of the human IL-8 receptor A gene
AU Sprenger, Hans; Lloyd, Andrew R.; Meyer, Ralf G.; Johnston, James A.; Kelvin, David J.
CS Frederick Cancer Research and Development Center, National Cancer Institute, Frederick, MD, 21702, USA
SO J. Immunol. (1994), 153(6), 2524-32
CODEN: JOIMA3; ISSN: 0022-1767
DT Journal
LA English
AB Two unique but homologous receptors for the neutrophil chemoattractant, IL-8 have been cloned (designated IL-8RA and IL-8RB), each of which binds IL-8 with high affinity. IL-8RA mRNA expression was regulated by granulocyte-CSF and LPS. To understand the tissue-specific expression and to identify transcriptional regulatory elements, the authors have cloned, sequenced, and characterized the human IL-8RA gene. A .lambda.-DASH clone encoding the entire human IL-8RA gene was isolated by ***screening*** a genomic library with a PCR-generated cDNA. After mapping, subcloning, and sequencing several restriction fragments, a 9.2-kb continuous DNA sequence was obtained. As the sizes of the published cDNA (1.9 kb) and the mRNA detd. by Northern blot anal. (2.1 kb) were not in agreement, a full-length cDNA was cloned by using a modified rapid amplification of cDNA ends technique. The authors identified a 5'- ***untranslated*** ***region*** of 119 bp. After comparison with the genomic sequence, the authors found the gene consisted of two exons interrupted by an intron of 1.7 kb. A 1050-bp ORF was encoded entirely in the second exon together with a 834-bp 3'- ***untranslated*** ***region*** . The immediate GC-rich 5'-flanking region upstream of exon 1 could serve as a constitutively active ***promoter*** in chloramphenicol acetyl-transferase-expression assays. Expression anal. of addnl. upstream regions suggested the presence of silencer elements between positions -841 and -280. In conclusion, cloning a full-length cDNA permitted the authors to clone the human IL-8RA gene, identify the genomic structure, and characterize the ***promoter*** region.

L17 ANSWER 54 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1993:468404 CAPLUS
DN 119:68404
TI Tissue-specific and developmentally-regulated ***promoter*** regions and their use in the regulated expression of heterologous genes.
IN Fitzmaurice, Leona Claire; Mirkov, T. Erik; Elliott, Kathryn Jane; Holtz, Gregory Clyde; Dickinson, Craig Duane
PA Smart Plants International, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9307257	A2	19930415	WO 1992-US8425	19921002
WO 9307257	A3	19930805		
W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CH, CS, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, PL, RO, RU, SD, SE, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9228075	A1	19930503	AU 1992-28075	19921002
EP 638120	A1	19950215	EP 1992-921715	19921002
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, SE				
AU 9723718	A1	19970828	AU 1997-23718	19970530

PRAI US 1991-770080 19911004
WO 1992-US8425 19921002
AB Plant ***promoters*** capable of directing tissue and stage-specific expression of genes under their control are isolated for use in the

engineering of plant phenotypes. The ***promoters*** are from tomato and are involved in the climacteric of fruit ripening. A cDNA banks was prepd. from polysomal mRNA of ripening tomato and ***screened*** for stage-specific expression with probes derived from other stages of fruit ripening. Stage-specific transcripts were used to ***screen*** a genomic library in .lambda.FIX.RTM.II and a gene with sequence similarity to an histidine decarboxylase gene from Morganella was obtained. An invertase and and a .beta.-glucuronidase gene were placed under control of the ***promoter*** region and these constructs were introduced into tomato by Agrobacterium-mediated transformation. Ripening fruit-specific expression of the .beta.-glucuronidase gene was obsd.

=> s (drug? or compound#) (7a) (Screen?) (7a) (promoter# or enhancer#)

472710 DRUG?
577698 COMPOUND#
168016 SCREEN?
121406 PROMOTER#
24006 ENHANCER#
L18 85 (DRUG? OR COMPOUND#) (7A) (SCREEN?) (7A) (PROMOTER# OR ENHANCER#
)

=> d 50 bib

L18 ANSWER 50 OF 85 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1999:234023 CAPLUS
DN 130:263114
TI Method for screening heat shock protein expression regulators using transgenic animal cell lines for drug development
IN Mori, Tetsuya; Matsumoto, Shuji; Yanagi, Hideki; Yura, Takashi
PA HSP Research Institute, Inc., Japan
SO PCT Int. Appl., 54 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9916903	A1	19990408	WO 1998-JP4325	19980928
W: CA, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 969100	A1	20000105	EP 1998-944255	19980928
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE, IE				

PRAI JP 1997-264149 19970929
WO 1998-JP4325 19980928
RE.CNT 15
RE
(2) Hosokawa, N; Molecular and Cellular Biology 1992, V12(8), P3490 CAPLUS
(3) Kureha Chemical Industry Co Ltd; JP 09176002 A 1997 CAPLUS
(4) Kureha Chemical Industry Co Ltd; JP 09176012 A 1997 CAPLUS
(5) Nec Corp; JP 08116991 A 1996 CAPLUS
(7) The General Hospital Corp; EP 333201 A1 CAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d 70 bib

L18 ANSWER 70 OF 85 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1997:594844 CAPLUS
DN 127:243246
TI Drug trial assay system using screening for the genetic basis of Gilbert's Syndrome
IN Burchell, Brian
PA University Court of the University of Dundee, UK; Burchell, Brian
SO PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9732042	A2	19970904	WO 1997-GB577	19970303
WO 9732042	A3	19971120		
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9722241	A1	19970916	AU 1997-22241	19970303
EP 894145	A2	19990203	EP 1997-905316	19970303
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				

PRAI GB 1996-4480 19960301
GB 1996-5598 19960316
WO 1997-GB577 19970303

=> d 71-85 ti

L18 ANSWER 71 OF 85 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Promotors that regulate the expression of genes involved in cell death

L18 ANSWER 72 OF 85 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Effectiveness and toxicity screening of various absorption enhancers using Caco-2 cell monolayers

L18 ANSWER 73 OF 85 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI DNA comprising a neuron-specific transcriptional promoter and its use in a vector for gene therapy or drug screening

L18 ANSWER 74 OF 85 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Human gene flt-1 promoter sequence, VEGF receptor transcription regulation, endothelial-specific gene expression, and drug screening assay

L18 ANSWER 75 OF 85 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Screening for inhibitors of the HMG-CoA reductase promoter in HepG2 cells: identification of four non-oxysterol inhibitors

L18 ANSWER 76 OF 85 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Adipocyte containing ob gene promoter for screening modulators useful in treatment of anorexia, obesity, and other diseases

L18 ANSWER 77 OF 85 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Interaction of Vpr protein in screening assay for anti-HIV drugs

L18 ANSWER 78 OF 85 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Cloning of DNA fragment containing androgen-dependent gene ***promoter*** of hamsters and its application in ***screening*** the anti-androgen ***drugs***

L18 ANSWER 79 OF 85 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI A rapid and simple method for the isolation of mutant variants regulating tissue-specific expression of the TnI gene through drug selection

L18 ANSWER 80 OF 85 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI New cucurbitan triterpenoids from cowania mexicana

L18 ANSWER 81 OF 85 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Influence of clenbuterol, alone and in combination with natural hormones, on prostate histology in male goat kids

L18 ANSWER 82 OF 85 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI A novel in vitro screen to discover agents which increase the absorption of molecules across the intestinal epithelium

L18 ANSWER 83 OF 85 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Regulation of smooth muscle .alpha.-actin promoter in ras-transformed cells: usefulness for setting up reporter gene-based assay system for drug screening

L18 ANSWER 84 OF 85 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI A screening method for percutaneous absorption enhancers appropriate for adhesive matrix devices

L18 ANSWER 85 OF 85 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI The effects of permeation enhancers on the surface morphology of the rat nasal mucosa: a scanning electron microscopy study

=> d 83 bib ab

L18 ANSWER 83 OF 85 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1993:93694 CAPLUS
DN 118:93694
TI Regulation of smooth muscle .alpha.-actin promoter in ras-transformed cells: usefulness for setting up reporter gene-based assay system for drug screening
AU Kumar, C. Chandra; Bushel, Pierre; Mohan-Peterson, Sheela; Ramirez, Fernando
CS Dep. Tumor Biol., Schering-Plough Res. Inst., Bloomfield, NJ, 07003, USA
SO Cancer Res. (1992), 52(24), 6877-84
CODEN: CNREA8; ISSN: 0008-5472
DT Journal
LA English
AB Oncogenic activation of ras results in changes in the transcription of several genes leading to uncontrolled cell growth. In this paper, the authors demonstrate that transformation of fibroblast cells by the ras oncogene leads to transcriptional repression of the smooth muscle .alpha.-actin promoter. Transient transfection anal. of plasmids contg. the 5' upstream region of the human .alpha.-actin gene fused to human

growth hormone or bacterial chloramphenicol acetyltransferase coding sequences into Rat-2 and ras-transformed cells indicates that .alpha.-actin promoter is repressed in ras-transformed cells. In addn., stable rat fibroblast cell lines expressing human growth hormone or .beta.-galactosidase under the control of .alpha.-actin promoter exhibit repressed reporter gene activity following transformation by the ras oncogene. .alpha.-Actin promoter-driven .beta.-galactosidase activity is derepressed in revertants of ras-transformed stable cell lines. This revertant cell line expresses elevated levels of ras p21 protein and is resistant to retransformation by Ki and Ha-ras oncogenes. The revertant may have either a defective target protein whose activity is essential for the transforming activity of ras or an activated tumor suppressor gene which can suppress the activity of ras. These results indicate that smooth muscle .alpha.-actin promoter activity is a sensitive marker to follow phenotypic changes following transformation by ras and subsequent reversion. The advantages of this .alpha.-actin ***promoter*** -reporter gene assay system to ***screen*** for ***drugs*** that inhibit the transforming activity of ras, either directly or indirectly, are discussed.

=> d 74 bib ab

L18 ANSWER 74 OF 85 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1997:410694 CAPLUS
DN 127:30147
TI Human gene flt-1 promoter sequence, VEGF receptor transcription regulation, endothelial-specific gene expression, and drug screening assay
IN Williams, Lewis T.; Morishita, Kaoru
PA Regents of the University of California, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 70 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9717359	A1	19970515	WO 1996-US16581	19961014
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 5916763	A	19990629	US 1995-556424	19951109
AU 9674466	A1	19970529	AU 1996-74466	19961014
PRAI US 1995-556424		19951109		
WO 1996-US16581		19961014		

AB This invention provides nucleic acid sequences for a VEGF receptor promoter, particularly for the human gene flt-1 promoter, expression vectors and recombinant host cells contg. this promoter. It also provides methods for screening for drugs that regulate the transcriptional activity of the VEGF receptor promoter. Methods for endothelial-specific gene expression and treatment of disease, particularly by inhibiting angiogenesis, using novel gene constructs contg. the VEGF receptor promoter are also provided. Transgenic animals having heterologous genes linked to the VEGF receptor promoter are also provided.

=> file uspatfull

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 20 Mar 2001 (20010320/ED)
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ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 20 Mar 2001 (20010320/PD)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Dec 2000
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Oct 2000

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>>> USPTO Manual of Classifications in the /NCL, /INCL, and /RPCL <<<
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>>> USPTO/MOC subject headings and subheadings. Thesauri are also <<<
>>> available for the WIPO International Patent Classification <<<
>>> (IPC) Manuals, editions 1-6, in the /IC1, /IC2, /IC3, /IC4, <<<
>>> /IC5, and /IC (/IC6) fields, respectively. The thesauri in <<<
>>> the /IC5 and /IC fields include the corresponding catchword <<<
>>> terms from the IPC subject headings and subheadings. <<<

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s (drug? or compound#) (7a) (Screen?) (7a) (promoter# or enhancer#)

91198 DRUG?
550020 COMPOUND#
293779 SCREEN?
45287 PROMOTER#
19235 ENHANCER#
L19 47 (DRUG? OR COMPOUND#) (7A) (SCREEN?) (7A) (PROMOTER# OR ENHANCER#
)

=> d 30-47 ti

L19 ANSWER 30 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Protein kinase C assay

L19 ANSWER 31 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Identification of compounds modulating protein/cell membrane association

L19 ANSWER 32 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Methods of transcriptionally modulating gene expression

L19 ANSWER 33 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Acceleration of wound healing using connective tissue growth factor

L19 ANSWER 34 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Hexokinase promoter and assay method

L19 ANSWER 35 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Serum free medium for use in the formation of a histologically complete living human skin substitute

L19 ANSWER 36 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Method of discovering chemicals capable of functioning as gene expression modulators

L19 ANSWER 37 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Method of assaying for the oncogenic state of cells

L19 ANSWER 38 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Non-invasive localization of a light-emitting conjugate in a mammal

L19 ANSWER 39 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Retrovirus promoter-trap vectors

L19 ANSWER 40 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Methods and diagnostic kits for determining toxicity utilizing bacterial stress promoters fused to reporter genes

L19 ANSWER 41 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Purified retroviral constitutive transport enhancer and its use to facilitate mRNA transport, and to produce recombinant, attenuated HIV

L19 ANSWER 42 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Methods and diagnostic kits for determining toxicity utilizing E. coli stress promoters fused to reporter genes

L19 ANSWER 43 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Color screening assay for identifying inhibitor resistant HIV protease mutants

L19 ANSWER 44 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Retrovirus promoter-trap vectors

L19 ANSWER 45 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Leukocyte-derived CR3 modulator, integrin modulating factor-1 (IMF-1)

L19 ANSWER 46 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Method for the formation of a histologically-complete skin substitute

L19 ANSWER 47 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESSES, COMPOSITIONS AND PRODUCTS

=> d 32 bib ab

L19 ANSWER 32 OF 47 USPATFULL
AN 1998:78754 USPATFULL
TI Methods of transcriptionally modulating gene expression
IN Foulkes, J. Gordon, Huntington Station, NY, United States
Franco, Robert, Spencerport, NY, United States
Leichtfried, Franz, Bellerose, NY, United States
Pieler, Christian, Westbury, NY, United States
Stephenson, John R., Rockville Centre, NY, United States
PA Oncogene Science, Inc., Uniondale, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5776502 19980707
AI US 1995-458691 19950602 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1994-306925, filed on 15 Sep 1994 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-26270, filed on 4 Mar 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1989-382711, filed on 18 Jul 1989, now abandoned
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Ziska, Suzanne E.
LREP White, John P.
CLMN Number of Claims: 20
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 50 Drawing Figure(s); 48 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1613
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides a method of transcriptionally modulating the expression of a gene of interest, the expression of which is associated with a defined physiological or pathological effect within a multicellular organism. The method comprises contacting a cell which is capable of expressing the gene with an amount of a molecule effective to transcriptionally modulate expression of the gene and thereby affect the level of the protein encoded by the gene which is expressed by the cell. Molecules useful in the practice of the invention are characterized as follows (a) do not naturally occur in the cell, (b) specifically transcriptionally modulate expression of the gene of interest, and (c) bind to DNA or RNA or bind to a protein through a domain of such protein which is not a ligand binding domain of a receptor which naturally occurs in the cell, the binding of a ligand to which ligand binding domain is normally associated with the defined physiological or pathological effect.

=> d 1-29 ti

L19 ANSWER 1 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Methods of preparing compositions comprising chemicals capable of transcriptional modulation

L19 ANSWER 2 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Method of detecting cytomegalovirus (CMV)

L19 ANSWER 3 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Methods of screening for compounds active on staphylococcus aureus target genes

L19 ANSWER 4 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Methods of transcriptionally modulating expression of viral genes and genes useful for production of proteins

L19 ANSWER 5 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Hepes based basal nutrient medium for the isolation and culturing of stem cells

L19 ANSWER 6 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Methods of identifying a composition that alters connective tissue growth factor expression

L19 ANSWER 7 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Methods of specifically transcriptionally modulating the expression of gene of interest

L19 ANSWER 8 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Human Delta3 nucleic acid molecules

L19 ANSWER 9 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Methods to screen for transcription factor-coactivator interactions

L19 ANSWER 10 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Connective tissue growth factor (CTGF) regulatory nucleic acid sequences

L19 ANSWER 11 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Prostate cancer ***drug*** ***screening*** using hKLK2 ***enhancer***

L19 ANSWER 12 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Methods of screening for compounds active on Staphylococcus aureus target genes

L19 ANSWER 13 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Humanized green fluorescent protein genes and methods

L19 ANSWER 14 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Methods of transcriptionally modulating gene expression and of discovering chemicals capable as gene expression modulators

L19 ANSWER 15 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Humanized green fluorescent protein genes and methods

L19 ANSWER 16 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Promoter for VEGF receptor

L19 ANSWER 17 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Process and media for the growth of human cornea and gingiva

L19 ANSWER 18 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Purified retroviral constitutive transport enhancer elements that enhance nucleocytoplasmic transport of mRNA, and methods of making and using the elements

L19 ANSWER 19 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI CIS-acting element in the human LDL receptor promoter and uses thereof

L19 ANSWER 20 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Humanized green fluorescent protein genes and methods

L19 ANSWER 21 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Use of triazine compounds for the treatment of memory and learning disorders

L19 ANSWER 22 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Methods of transcriptionally modulating gene expression and of discovering chemicals capable of functioning as gene expression modulators

L19 ANSWER 23 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Promoter of the gene for the human precursor of the alzheimer's disease and its use

L19 ANSWER 24 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Herpes simplex virus ORF P is a repressor of viral protein synthesis

L19 ANSWER 25 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Process and media for the growth of human epithelia

L19 ANSWER 26 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Methods for generating and screening novel metabolic pathways

L19 ANSWER 27 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Cell competency solution for use in the formation of a histologically-complete, living, human skin substitute

L19 ANSWER 28 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Methods for generating and screening novel metabolic pathways

L19 ANSWER 29 OF 47 USPATFULL
TI Method of detecting cytomegalovirus (CMV)

=> d 22 bib ab

L19 ANSWER 22 OF 47 USPATFULL
AN 1999:12748 USPATFULL
TI Methods of transcriptionally modulating gene expression and of discovering chemicals capable of functioning as gene expression modulators
IN Foulkes, J. Gordon, Huntington Station, NY, United States
Leichtfried, Franz, Bellerose, NY, United States
Pieler, Christian, Westbury, NY, United States
Stephenson, John R., Rockville Centre, NY, United States
PA Oncogene Science, Inc., Uniondale, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5863733 19990126
AI US 1997-779230 19970106 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-267834, filed on 28 Jun 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5665543 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-134215, filed on 8 Oct 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-13343, filed on 4 Feb 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1990-558196, filed on 24 Jul 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5119540 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-382712, filed on 18 Jul 1989, now abandoned
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Zitomer, Stephanie W.
LREP White, John P.
CLMN Number of Claims: 26
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 61 Drawing Figure(s); 57 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3630
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides a method of transcriptionally modulating the expression of a gene-of-interest. The method comprises contacting a

cell which is capable of expressing the gene with an amount of a molecule effective to transcriptionally modulate expression of the gene and thereby affect the level of the protein encoded by the gene which is expressed by the cell. Molecules useful in the practice of the invention are characterized as follows (a) do not naturally occur in the cell, (b) bind to DNA or RNA or bind to a protein through a domain of such protein which is not a ligand binding domain of a receptor which naturally occurs in the cell. Additionally, this invention provides a method for determining whether a molecule known to be a modulator of protein biosynthesis is capable of transcriptionally modulating expression of a gene-of-interest.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:14:00 ON 27 MAR 2001)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:14:36 ON 27 MAR 2001
L1 444 S MEF(W)2
L2 386 S L1 AND (ENHANCER# OR PROMOTER#)
L3 249 DUP REM L2 (137 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L4 2 S L3 AND (PROCEEDINGS/SO)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:17:13 ON 27 MAR 2001

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:23:53 ON 27 MAR 2001
L5 0 S MINIMAL (5A) (MEF2 OR MEF(W)2)
L6 21 S SEQUENCE (5A) (MEF2 OR MEF(W)2)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:26:45 ON 27 MAR 2001

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:31:09 ON 27 MAR 2001
L7 138222 S TAAAAATAAA/SQSN
L8 916 S L7 AND (ENHANCER# OR PROMOTER# OR ACTIVA? OR SITE)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:32:44 ON 27 MAR 2001
L9 200 S L8 AND PROMOTER#

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:34:08 ON 27 MAR 2001
L10 457011 S TGAATCA/SQSN
L11 50458 S L7 AND L10

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:36:05 ON 27 MAR 2001
L12 38 S L11 AND (MORPHOGEN?)
L13 11 S L12 AND (PROMOTER# OR ENHANCER#)
L14 178 S L11 AND (PROMOTER# OR ENHANCER#) AND HUMAN
L15 490 S L11 AND (PROMOTER# OR ENHANCER# OR UTR OR UNTRANSLATED(W)REGI
L16 67 S L15 AND REPORTER
L17 58 S L15 AND (SCREEN?)
L18 85 S (DRUG? OR COMPOUND#) (7A) (SCREEN?) (7A) (PROMOTER# OR ENHANC

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 12:56:10 ON 27 MAR 2001
L19 47 S (DRUG? OR COMPOUND#) (7A) (SCREEN?) (7A) (PROMOTER# OR ENHANC

=> log y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	7.56	277.23

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-12.35

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 12:58:49 ON 27 MAR 2001